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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM MANASSAS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 1.—We once more date our intelligence (says the Richmond Enquirer,) from the historic plains of Manassas. Our forces under Gen. Lee occupy the old ground upon which they distinguished themselves little more than a year ago, and on Saturday celebrated their return with a sanguinary battle upon the heights of Bull Run. The Confederate troops were immediately under the command of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and those of the enemy under Banks and Seigle. The extent of the intelligence which comes to us is, as usual, meagre; but it ends with the gratifying assurance that the enemy were completely routed and driven from the field.

Two thousand prisoners were on their way to Gordonsville on yesterday, said to be recaptured runaway negroes. Where or how they were taken, no one could inform us.

The Lynchburg "Republican," of to-day, (Monday,) received last night, says:

Reports were received here by the Orange train Saturday night, that Gen. Stuart had advanced on the Orange railroad to the Bull Run bridge, four miles below Manassas, had burned the bridge on Thursday, and continuing his advance to the neighborhood of Dye's Station on the railroad, there concealed his men and arrested the approach of several trains from Alexandria, of the coming of which he had received information. As soon as they had passed his position, Gen. Stuart commenced tearing up the track in their rear. The trains reached the bridge and not being able to pass, and the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria; but before backing the trains for several miles, found the track torn up and their retreat cut off. Gen. S. then approached with his cavalry, and being superior in numbers to the enemy, they surrendered without firing a gun.

The number of prisoners captured in this exploit is reported to be two thousand, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition which were being taken to Pope: Two trains numbering some thirty-five or forty cars, and four engines, were taken, all of which were destroyed. Gen. Stuart returned to Manassas after this brilliant exploit without losing a man.

There are also reports of a severe battle at or near Bristol Station, four miles this side of Manassas, on Friday, between the division of Gen'l Ewell and the enemy. Gen. E. is reported to have been twice driven from his position with severe loss, but being re-inforced finally drove the enemy from their position, capturing several batteries and five thousand prisoners.

The Latest from Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—It was semi-officially announced yesterday morning, [says the Richmond Examiner,] that the President had, on Saturday, received a dispatch from Gen. Lee, stating that the enemy had been defeated in three separate efforts to break through our lines, in the direction of Alexandria. We could learn no further particulars of the battles, except that Gens. Ewell, Trimble and Taliaferro had been wounded, the two first severely, the last slightly.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
GROVETOWN, 30th Aug., 10 P. M.
Via Rapidan.

To President Davis: This army achieved to-day, on the plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Gens. McClellan and Pope. On the 28th and 29th each wing under Gens. Longstreet and Jackson repulsed with valor attacks made on them separately. We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies rises higher each day. To Him, and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due.

R. E. LEE.

The Yankees Driven from Stevenson, Ala.—BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 31.—Gen. Maxey's brigade, under command of Col. McKinstry of the 32d Alabama regiment, attacked the enemy, 1200 strong, at Stevenson, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, at eleven o'clock to-day. After four hours' shelling the enemy evacuated their fortifications, leaving on the Nashville trains, common roads, and through the woods. A large amount of ammunition and stores were captured.

We had engaged the 33d and 4th Alabama, 25th Tennessee, Major Gunter's dismounted partizans, Capt. Rice's cavalry, and Freeman's and Durr's battery, the whole numbering nine hundred men. Our loss was two wounded and none killed. The Yankee loss is unknown.

The Yankee fortifications at Stevenson were very strong. Our troops displayed great gallantry. Capt. Freeman's battery was worked with great skill and signal effect. Harry Maury commanded the 32d Alabama, with coolness and marked ability, exposing himself greatly to the Yankee fire. His conduct is much eulogized.

A General Killed.—The N. Y. Times says during Saturday the 23d, Brig. General Bohlan, while serving in the immediate vicinity of the ford and bridge at the Rappahannock station, was killed by a rebel shell.

A Chance for a Substitute.—We give the following advertisement, from the Bayou Sara Ledger.

$5000 for a Substitute.—I will pay the above sum for a substitute. He must be sound so as to pass inspection. One half of the money to be paid when he gets killed, and the other half when he comes back.

S. N. WHITE.

MARRIED,

Near Montpelier, Richmond county, Thursday evening, 28th ult., by Rev. John Monroe, Capt. DUNCAN McNEILL and Miss EUPHEMIA LIVINGSTON, all of Richmond county.

OBSERVER
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

The Great Victory at Manassas!

We have no need to indulge in extended remarks upon the new and glorious triumph which God has vouchsafed to our arms on the plains of Manassas. Every patriot will read and be thankful to the only Giver of victory. We copy all that has come to hand, including some rich admissions from the Northern papers, which, however, had not heard the worst of their disasters up to their latest dates, their accounts referring only to the battles of Thursday and Friday.

As to other quarters, the Charleston Mercury thus briefly and we hope correctly sums up the situation:—

"The moment appears to be close at hand when we shall behold the fruit of the long and wearisome preparation, the complicated and mysterious movements of our armies in the field. The last of Bragg's great army has crossed the Tennessee; Price is moving forward; the Guerillas have cut off communication between Nashville and the North; the Abolition General, Morgan, is closely besieged at Cumberland Gap by Stephenson's command on this side, and by Kirby Smith's fine army in his rear; everything seems to promise that the hour of deliverance for Kentucky and Tennessee has come at last."

PARTICULARS AS FAR AS RECEIVED.

In addition to yesterday's news, (see preceding page,) this morning's mail brings the following:—

RICHMOND, Sept 3.—Passengers by the Central railroad, now almost our only source of information from our armies at Manassas, brought down with them yesterday evening no well authenticated intelligence from the great battle of last Saturday. At the time of their leaving Gordonsville it had been telegraphed thither from Rapidan station, that participants in the battle had arrived at the latter place, bringing intelligence of the death of Siegel, the mortal wounding of Gens. Pope and McDowell, and the capture by our army of 7 or 9000 prisoners. This is all we could gain of a later date than Thursday, the 28th.

But among the passengers were several gentlemen who participated in the fight of Thursday. From them we have the first intelligent, though neither full nor satisfactory, account of the locality of the great three days' battle, and the positions occupied respectively by the opposing forces. The battle was fought on the plains of Manassas, our forces occupying the identical positions occupied by the enemy at the beginning of the ever memorable battle of the 21st of July, 1861, and the enemy occupying the position held by us on that occasion.

On Monday, Gen. A. P. Hill moved down from Salem along the Manassas Gap railroad, and on Tuesday took possession of Manassas Junction, capturing several hundred prisoners and eight or ten guns. Gen. Ewell followed, and Gen. Taliaferro, commanding Jackson's old division, followed Ewell. Gen. Taliaferro reached Manassas Wednesday evening just as the troops of Ewell and Hill were evacuating that position and falling back towards Bull Run in the direction of Centreville. Gen. Taliaferro occupied Manassas, and made a show of throwing out heavy pickets towards the enemy, who was at Bristow station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, five miles distant in a southwesterly direction; but shortly after nightfall, calling in his pickets, he also fell back towards Centreville, and took a position near Groveton, where he remained all night. His position was to the right of Gen. Hill and Ewell. At dawn the next (Thursday) morning, occasional reports of cannon and musketry begun to be heard towards the left, which were kept up at intervals until evening. Still no enemy had yet been seen on the portion of the field occupied by Taliaferro's division. But about 5 o'clock P. M., they were suddenly borne down upon by several heavy columns of the enemy, numbering, it was estimated, 20,000 men. The fight was opened on both sides with artillery; at first at long range, but gradually the enemy drew up his batteries to our lines. By 6 o'clock the distance between the combatants had been reduced to musket range, and the fight along the whole line of Taliaferro's, Ewell's and Hill's divisions became general. The enemy fought with great obstinacy, being inspired, it is thought, by the supposition that they had caught Jackson in small force, and had an opportunity of crushing him. But as often as they charged our lines they were driven back with thinned ranks without being able to move us from our position. Finally, night closed over the scene, and the enemy retired from the conflict. The battle was, however, kept up until 9 o'clock by the artillerists. Our men rested on their position that night, and on Friday morning moved forward a mile in the direction of the enemy.

Our loss in this battle is estimated at between 800 and 1000 killed and wounded. The enemy's is known to have been more than double that number. We note the few casualties that have come to our knowledge. Gen. Taliaferro was struck three times in the beginning of the action, in the foot, neck and arm. The two first were very slight, but the last a painful though not dangerous wound. The General continued in command until the close of the action. Gen. Ewell was shot through the knee with a Minie ball. The bones were so badly shattered as, in the opinion of his surgeons, to render amputation necessary.

Maj. Lawson Botts, of 22d Virginia, received a dangerous, but, it is thought, not a mortal wound.

Maj. Terry of Wytheville, was shot through the arm, Capt. Fulton through the neck, and Lieut. Luke through the shoulder; all severe wounds. Capt. A. V. Scott of the 23d Virginia was badly shot in the arm.

Col. Neff, of the 33d Virginia, was killed.

Maj. May of the 12th Virginia, was killed, and Lieut. Skinner, of the 1st Virginia, mortally wounded.

The wounded have all been removed to hospitals established near Aldie, in the county of Loudoun.

As our informants proceeded towards Aldie, on Friday morning, they heard tremendous cannonading in the direction of the battle field of the day before. Of the result of this fight and of the one on the succeeding day, we know only through Gen. Lee's two dispatches to the President.—*Examiner.*

It was stated last night, upon apparently good authority, that after their defeat on Saturday the enemy fled towards Edwards', on the Potomac, near Leesburg, whither they were pursued by a portion of our victorious troops. Another report prevailed to the effect that a portion of our army were in Alexandria.—*Ib.*

From the Enquirer of the 3d.

The dispatches of Gen. Lee, the President's Message to Congress, and the news brought in by the Central train, on yesterday, tended to exhilarate the community to an extent scarcely less exuberant than on the occasion of the victories before Richmond. The general anxiety for particulars, however, met only with disappointment, and so far as the description of the events of the three days battle on Manassas Plains is concerned, the imagination can only felicitate upon the pregnant material of the general and indefinite information before it.

Passengers by the Central train speak of the battle on Saturday as one of the most severely contested of the war, and the defeat and rout of the enemy surpassing that of the famous affair of the 21st of July. The carnage was necessarily terrible, and our own army suffered to an extent which justifies the belief, that, although the victory was brilliant, it was dearly bought. It must be remembered that the gallant army under Lee had the combined forces of Pope and McClellan to encounter, the overthrow of which it would be unreasonable to presume could be accomplished without a heavy sacrifice.

Gen. Taliaferro, who is but slightly wounded, reached the city yesterday by the Central train. Gens. Ewell and Trimble, who were more severely wounded, were still unable to be removed.

The enemy's loss far exceeds our own, and will prove a chastisement from which it will require an unusually strong cry for "Union" and "three hundred thousand," to recover. Gens. Pope and McDowell are reported mortally wounded and Gen. Sigel killed. It is also reported that the number of prisoners taken was about 9,000, all of whom were paroled on the field. The flight of the remnants of the Yankee army towards Alexandria closes the list of the battle field reports which have reached us.

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond on yesterday, from Washington, states that before he left that city the Long Bridge over the Potomac had been blown up, and preparations were being made to evacuate the city.

A despatch is reported to have been received from Lee, stating that he was in sight of Washington city. If this is true, there is as yet no telling from what point the "city of magnificent distances" was viewed. He may be at Alexandria or at several other points on the Potomac, out of the range of cannon shot, but not too far off to get within speaking distance within a very short time.

Still Later and more Definite.—A participant in the engagement of Saturday sends us the following from Gordonsville:

"After a severe cannonade a great portion of the morning, (Saturday,) the battle commenced in earnest about 3 o'clock P. M. The enemy at first contested steadily every inch of the ground, but were finally repulsed, flying in confusion. Several of their regiments were almost utterly annihilated. The slaughter was immense, and the field for three miles was covered with dead and wounded.

"The fight commenced on the Warrenton turnpike and gradually became general. Our troops fought with animation and obstinacy.

"The Division under the immediate command of Brig Gen. Kemper captured three batteries (some thirty pieces) We have captured numerous stands of colors, arms, and thousands of prisoners.

"The casualties among our officers are greater in wounded than killed. Gen. Jenkins was wounded in the chest and leg; Gen. Trimble was shot in the head; Gen. Field in the thigh; Gen. Ewell in the right leg. Col. Baylor, in command of the "Stonewall Brigade," was killed. Col. Bee, of South Carolina, was wounded, not seriously. Lieut. Col. Fleury, of the 7th Virginia, was also wounded.

"It is reported that Pope and McDowell are both mortally wounded, and that Sickles, of Barton Key notoriety, was killed.

"A friend just in, states that when he left, the whole Yankee army, pursued by ours, was flying towards Washington."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:—I have the gratification of presenting to Congress two despatches from Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding the army of Northern Virginia, communicating the result of the operations north of the Rappahannock. From these despatches it will be seen that God has again extended his shield over our patriotic army, and has blessed the cause of the Confederacy with a second signal victory on the field already memorable to the gallant achievement of our troops.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the skill and daring of the Commanding General and the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed the brilliant movements whose result is now communicated. After having driven from their entrenchments an enemy superior in numbers, and relieved from siege the city of Richmond, as heretofore communicated, our toil worn troops advanced to meet another invading army, reinforced not only by the defeated army of Gen McClellan, but by the fresh corps of Gen'ls Burnside and Hunter.

After forced marches, with inadequate transportation, and across streams swollen to unusual height, by repeated combats they turned the position of the enemy, and, forming a junction of their columns, in the face of greatly superior forces, they fought the decisive battle of the 30th, the crowning triumph of their toil and valor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

HEAD'QRS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, 9 P. M.,
Aug. 30, via Rapidan.

To President Davis: So far this army has steadily advanced and repulsed the frequent attacks of the enemy. The line of the Rappahannock and Warrenton has been relieved.

Many prisoners are captured, and I regret quantities of stores to be destroyed for want of transportation.

Anderson not yet up and I hear nothing of those behind.

We have Ewell, Trimble and Taliaferro wounded, the latter slightly, the others not mortal.

R. E. LEE.

The second despatch is the same as published from General Lee in preceding page under head "from Manassas."

Fredericksburg Evacuated by the Enemy.—RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Monday afternoon reached this city yesterday, with intelligence that the Yankees evacuated that place on Sunday evening last, and departed in the direction of Acquia creek. They had been engaged for several days in the work of destroying all the property in their possession, and the Federal commander, Kingsbury, previous to leaving, transferred the government of the town to the civil authorities, and advised them to place a force of citizens on guard Sunday night to protect private property from plunder by the army stragglers. This advice was followed, and nearly every citizen kept watch through the night. The enemy set fire to the three bridges, which were much injured by explosions of gunpowder placed there for the purpose of blowing them up. Large fires were seen burning during the whole night on the opposite side of the river, in Stafford, where all the expensive depots of provisions, commissary stores, bakeries, tents, &c., were located. They were all destroyed, together with the large barn of Major Lacy, on the Chatham estate, which was filled with stores. They accomplished their work very thoroughly, as if they had no intention of returning.—*Examiner.*

From Washington.—RICHMOND, Sept 3.—Gentlemen who left Washington on Saturday night last reached this city yesterday morning. They bring startling intelligence. They say when the defeat of the Northern army was known in Washington, both the citizens and the authorities were thrown into the wildest and most awful panic, and all persons of secession proclivities became at once blatant. Every body was hurrying to and fro in hot haste, and every thing was in confusion. They also assert positively that the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct over the Potomac had been blown up to impede the advance of the Southern armies.

Examiner.

Affairs in Washington.—A paroled prisoner, who left Washington city on Saturday and reached here yesterday, reports that the greatest excitement prevailed in the Yankee Capital on that day, in consequence, he supposed, of the recent reverses to Pope's army. He also reports that, in the early part of the week, he saw from the prison windows a magnificently equipped cavalry regiment on their way to the seat of war, when one of his fellow-prisoners sung out to them that "they wouldn't look so nice if they ever happened to meet with General Stuart," which remark caused them to laugh heartily. Our informant reports that this same regiment returned to Washington on Saturday, with thinned ranks, and presenting a woful appearance as they filed through the streets. The contrast in their appearance on the two occasions was so striking that some one ventured to inquire, "What brought you back to Washington so soon?" An officer replied: "Oh! our horses were not trained; they are unused to the unearthly yells of the infernal rebels, and became unmanageable; so we just came back to Washington to get our horses in proper training."

The fact of the matter was that this splendid Yankee cavalry regiment had encountered Gen Stuart and a portion of his brave followers, who gave the Yanks a sound drubbing and sent them back to the city with the loss of about half of its members, and the survivors badly crippled.—*Enquirer, 3d.*

Washington Gossip.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—From a N. Y. journal of Friday last, Aug. 29, we learn that the President sent for Secretaries Chase and Stanton at an early hour on Thursday morning. They had a long interview at the White House, and subsequently another at the State Department, and still another with Halleck. Old Abe had doubtless heard the booming of the rebel cannon near Centreville Wednesday evening, and thought it was about time to put the Scotch cap and military cloak in readiness.

Prominent gentlemen at Washington from Kentucky, who were among the first to warn the Administration of the approach of the dangers in which the State is now involved, speak very despondingly now. They say that recently recruits have been leaving Kentucky to swell Morgan's force, and the armies besieging yankee forces at Cumberland Gap, at the rate of 1000 a day. With such a system of recruiting, the sudden appearance of large rebel forces in unexpected places is not surprising.

The secessionists of Washington and Georgetown were in high spirits Thursday, and had any quantity of rumors of rebel triumphs and impending disaster to the *National* cause.

Seward has left Washington. He reached Albany on Thursday, and went west at 6 P. M. It is said that rats will leave a sinking ship.—*Express.*

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Northern papers say that McClellan is now in the immediate command of the whole army of Virginia, with Gen. Burnside as commander of the army of the Potomac, and Gen Pope as commander of the army of the Rappahannock. Although not officially announced, it is reported that Gen. McClellan has assumed the above command, and is now actually performing the duties of General Commanding.

The Battles.—The N. Y. Herald, of last Saturday, has a special account of the battles fought on last Thursday and Friday. We copy a portion of its account:

As I write, a terrible battle is raging, and on its result must hinge this war. If we are successful, that part of the army under Jackson must be annihilated, and that under Lee defeated; and if we are not successful and the rebels overpower us, God alone can foresee the future of the republic. But we are hopeful; for thank God and President Lincoln's backbone, McClellan is again at the head of the army.

[The writer goes on to describe the movements of Lee and Jackson, which appear to have totally confounded and circumvented the enemy, by their rapidity and daring. He admits the surprise and capture of Gen. Pope's staff train at Catlett's by Gen. Stuart, the interposition of 30,000 rebels in Gen. Pope's rear, on the railroad, his supplies cut off, and he hemmed in by his foes on the front, rear and flank"—the capture by Jackson of a vast deal of property, including 11 locomotives and [illegible] cars, and the destruction of several bridges; the dispersion of the yankee forces, "composed exclusively of raw troops"—the capture of several cannon at Manassas—the *total annihilation* of Gen. Taylor's brigade, composed of four New Jersey regiments—all either killed or captured, except 150 to 200 stragglers—and that two Ohio regiments were "badly cut up." He winds up as follows:—]

"The whole country from the Manassas Junction to the Rappahannock river is occupied by bands of guerillas, regular or irregular, and communication between Gen. Pope's army and either Fredericksburg or this city has been temporarily suspended. The presence of this large army of rebels on this side of Bull Run is a verification of the rebel programme exposed in the Herald some two or three weeks ago. It is a bold and daring manœuvre, and might have been successful if Gen. Pope had not been so largely reinforced as to enable him to contend with all the troops that Gen. Lee may be able to bring upon him on the Southern side.

Enough remain in the vicinity of Washington, under the direct command of Gen. McClellan, to take care of the 20 or 30,000 rebels under Gens. Ewell and Jackson, who have thus thrust themselves into the meshes of a net from which they are not likely to escape. It is stated to-night that Bull Run is swollen to such an extent from the recent heavy rains, that all the bridges have been swept away, and the rebel force on this side is in danger of being bagged. There is reason to believe that they have already been attacked by a portion of Gen. Pope's army, and the preparations made here will certainly result in the capture or destruction of this entire rebel force, unless they should prove more active in their movements than it is believed they can be."

Another Herald correspondent says:—

The eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry are reported to have *acted very cowardly on the appearance of the enemy* in the neighborhood of Manassas. It is said that they *put spurs to their horses and "skedaddled,"* and that the *artillery cut the traces of their horses and followed them.*

The Herald itself of the 30th says,—

We have yet to fight a battle that is to be the decisive one in front of the national capital, and it will undoubtedly be one of great magnitude and importance. The government takes this view of the position of things in that neighborhood, and, to meet the emergency, it is announced that McClellan takes the immediate command of the whole Army of Virginia, with Pope and Burnside at the head of the two auxiliary armies of the Rappahannock and Potomac.

Stocks had declined in New York.

Incidents, Rumors, &c.—A letter in the Baltimore American says:

It is said that the rebels have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centreville. It is feared that Gen. Pope has been cut off from Washington.

A company of the 105th Pennsylvania, which was at Bristow's station, were all reported captured by the enemy, with the exception of one man.

The Federal army have driven all their cattle into Alexandria.

The rebel army is even said to have been seen at Hunter Chapel, six miles from Alexandria.

Nearly all the quartermaster and commissary stores of McClellan's army have been moved under the guns of the forts in front of Washington.

Several officers have been arrested for cowardice, and will be court-martialed.

The Spoils—Large Capture of Supplies.—All the Northern accounts admit that our army captured an immense quantity of supplies, &c. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:

The amount of property fallen into the hands of the rebels at Manassas is immense—several trains heavily laden with stores, ten first-class locomotives, 50,000 lbs. of bacon, 1000 bbls. beef, 2000 bbls. pork, several thousand barrels of flour, and a large quantity of oats and corn. A bakery which was daily turning out 15,000 loaves of bread was also destroyed. Next to Alexandria, Manassas was probably the largest depot established for the army of Virginia.

Another correspondent writes:

A released chaplain says that the enemy has captured engines and cars in such numbers that they looked "nearly a mile long;" and that they have captured clothing enough to furnish an army.

A letter in the N. Y. Tribune says: Gen Taylor, upon discovering that the enemy had flanked him, and that his whole command were in danger of being taken prisoners, ordered a retreat. After having retreated a mile or two, Gen. Taylor discovered a ravine in which he thought he could conceal his troops until reinforcements arrived. But he hardly got his men fairly in their hiding place when he found himself nearly surrounded by the enemy. A strong body of cavalrymen were on his left, guarding one entrance to the ravine, and a battery of artillery was brought to bear upon his right, raking his entire brigade. The firing from this battery made terrible havoc in the ranks. Gen. Taylor himself, his son, on his staff, and his nephew, were wounded, also more than one-half his officers. Of course nothing but a still further retreat was in order, and last evening the wearied and decimated brigade rested in Fairfax. About 400 citizens at Fairfax left that town hastily on the appearance of eight or ten rebel cavalrymen, who accidentally strayed in that neighborhood and exposed themselves to view. Two whole regiments of our infantry also ran at the sight of these fifteen cavalrymen, throwing their guns away, and skedaddling as fast as spurs to their horses could get them away. Their only excuse is, that they supposed that there were more rebels in the rear of the fifteen who appeared on the hill. I learn from another source that the Captain of one of our batteries ran away, leaving six pieces out of eight in the hands of the enemy, a too easy prey—not a gun having been fired. Nearly the whole of the command of this brave (?) Captain followed their leader in his hasty and inglorious retreat, but those few who remained behind nobly used the two remaining guns with considerable effect. The latest news with which I close my letter is, that the rebels are certainly advancing in strength; the purpose is first to break every means of communication between Washington and Pope, then to march straight on the capital. Every bridge on the railway is destroyed; the rebels hold every strategic point within the centre, and are doubtless within the mountains with their whole army.

OTHER NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

A Rich Haul in the Chesapeake.—On Friday night last, a steamer, having some 12 or 15 loaded barges in tow, passed up the bay from Fort Monroe, in a heavy gale, and upon reaching a point opposite the counties of Matthews and Middlesex, seven of the barges broke from the tow lines and were dashed ashore. The citizens next morning took possession of them, and captured 9 Yankees who were thrown with them on the shore, each of whom was armed with a musket; and after the contents of the boats were secured, they were marched into a safer locality.

One of the barges contained 130 thirteen-inch shells, 100 Enfield rifles, 5,000 knapsacks, and other articles. Two others were loaded with wagons and harness. Another contained numerous boxes of axes and engine tools, over-coats, baggage, &c. Others contained tents and tent poles, eighteen boxes of haversacks, (about 2,800 in each,) and all sorts of army equipments. The prisoners, while in the custody of Lieut. Fitzhugh, were under the belief that a large force of "rebels" was in the vicinity, and submitted docilely. They were tolled in admirably by the astute Lieutenant.—*Enquirer, 3d.*

Gen. Beauregard.—All city readers will be delighted in learning that Gen. Beauregard, on reporting for duty, received an order assigning him to this department. We hope soon to announce his entrance on its duties.—*Charleston Courier.*

No Exchanges.—The Indianapolis Journal, of the 15th, has a significant paragraph, which probably accounts for the non-arrival of the Confederate prisoners confined in the Western States. It says: "We understand that a dispatch was received here yesterday, from the officer in charge of the exchange of prisoners, ordering the whole exchange business stopped. The cause of the order is the refusal of the rebel authorities to abide by their agreement."

Another Dash of Morgan's.—RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—On Friday morning last Col. Morgan made a dash into Glasgow, Ky., and bagged the Provost Marshal.

Special to Petersburg Express.

From Suffolk.—The Petersburg Express of the 3d has news from Suffolk to Monday night. The yankees have been largely reinforced and number 10,000 men. They anticipate attack.

From Cumberland Gap.—A correspondent writing to the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, from before Cumberland Gap, on the 23d August, says all doubts about Gen. Smith's position are dissipated. On yesterday the enemy attempted to evacuate. He met them on the road, and drove them back with great slaughter to the Gap. During the engagement, or soon after the cannonading had ceased, they made a movement upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. Burton, but were driven back to their holes after a short engagement. Our whole line stood in battle array for two hours, expecting them to advance at all hazards, but they did not come to time. We have got them—emphatically got them.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—The Memphis papers contain the particulars of a serious disaster on the Mississippi, sixty miles below the city on Thursday last. The steamer Accacia, on her way down to Helena, with a passenger and crew list of over 150, struck a snag about 2 o'clock, a. m., and was so badly damaged as to sink almost immediately. The water rushed into the hold with extreme rapidity, and in five minutes from the time of striking, the boat keeled over and completely capsized. The "sky-light," or hurricane deck, parted from the rest, and with the "texas" or pilot house, and the state rooms connected with it floated. The hull in capsizing, glided from the shoal where the accident took place, and sunk in deep water. So rapidly did all this take place, the shock—the rush of water into the hull below—the rolling overboard of the chimneys above—the riving of parting timbers, as the hurricane deck separated from the cabin, and this at a time when nearly every tenant of the ill-fated boat was in deep sleep, that there was no opportunity for one to help another. Those who were on the hurricane deck heard agonizing cries, heart-rending exclamations, and vain calls of help from those below. Then they and the rest were all struggling in the waves that surged wildly round the spot where the capsized boat was swallowed up.

Of the passengers it is estimated that at least one-half, 75 persons, perished. One white woman and a colored chamber maid were saved; 5 ladies were carried down when the boiler deck broke from the hull and the hurricane deck from that. None of the survivors saw anything of the ladies. They probably, in their wild fright, made some attempt at dress from the suggestions of instinctive modesty, and those few moments were fatal. The captain, clerk and crew, with the exception perhaps of some of the deck hands and the negro cook, got safely to land. There was on board $8000 in gold, besides the freight valued at $2000.

Mrs. Rob't Dale Owen and Mrs. Richardson, wife of Capt. Richardson, of the 53d Ohio, are lost.—*Express.*

CONGRESS.—On Monday, in the Senate, the following bill regulating the substitute system was adopted:

"*An Act providing for Substitutes in certain cases, and detailing privates for police duty.*

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, that hereafter substitutes for persons liable to military duty shall not be allowed, except in cases where the person offering the substitute is skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit, the prosecution of which, at the time, the Secretary of War may declare to be important to the public interest. Provided, that in all cases where substitutes are received, the person furnishing the substitute shall guarantee his fidelity, and in case he deserts the principal shall be held to service as if no substitute had been furnished by him.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War and Commanders of Brigades and Divisions shall detail to any farm or plantation worked by slaves, when the owner thereof is a *femme sole*, a minor, or a person in the service of the Confederacy, one enrolled private for police duty thereon, and to act as overseer, under the direction and control of the owner thereof, or his legal representative: Provided, That said detail be made upon the application and designation of the owner or the representative of the owner of such farm or plantation, and that the person so detailed shall be withdrawn upon a like application of such owner or his representative; and, provided further, That said private shall not, whilst so detailed, receive any pay or allowance from the Government, but shall be paid by the owner of the farm or plantation an amount to be agreed upon between them, and when recalled said detailed private shall immediately proceed to Brigade Headquarters, and report for duty, under the penalty of being punished as a deserter."

In the House, the only item of interest was the report of a bill from the Military Committee to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. This bill provides for the extension of the Conscription act so as to embrace all persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years. Made the special order for Wednesday.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Sparrow reported from the Military Committee a bill providing for the extension of the Conscript age to forty-five. Ordered to be printed, and made the order for Thursday. The bill amendatory of the act to organize bands of Partizan Rangers, restricting the privilege of raising such bands, as given by the original bill, and also authorizing the Secretary of War to brigade them as troops of the line, was taken up. A lengthy debate succeeded and the bill was defeated by a vote of 12 to 7. Nothing else of interest except the President's Manassas Message printed under the war news head. Nothing of the least interest in the House.

GEN. POPE.—A yankee correspondent at Washington wrote that a rout of Pope's army would be a matter of more joy than the capture of Richmond "to all those military gentlemen who felt themselves aggrieved by his allusions to "backs of enemies" and "bases of operations," and in short, his opening announcement that clubs should be trumps instead of spades. "Hence a disaster to Pope would not be received with a particle of either sympathy or regret. If the enemy should catch sight of *his* back, there will be no end to the sneers and rejoicings with which such result would be greeted." A nice set, who would be better satisfied with the defeat of their "grand army" than with the success of one who had sneered at themselves.

SHOES AND CLOTHING.—The high prices of these articles causes great anxiety as to the probability of a supply for our troops during the winter. The Charleston Mercury suggests that the government should import them, itself running the risk of the blockade, and thus get rid of the extortion of individual speculators. We hope this judicious suggestion will be at once adopted, if it has not already been.

We expect to hear of the procurement of a considerable stock of these necessary articles from the defeated yankees.

The people will we have no doubt do what they can at home, in providing socks, gloves, shirts, and occasionally also coats, pants, blankets and shoes. Again we remind the Ladies of their noble work last Fall and Winter, and ask if they have commenced earnestly their preparations for the cold season which is now almost upon us? If not, pray begin at once.

SEA SALT FOR CURING MEAT.—We copy an article on the use of the common Salt now of necessity used in the Confederacy for curing meat. It is worthy of examination, for it appears to be written by one competent to give an opinion.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company was held in this town on Thursday and Friday last. The President and Directors failing to make their appearance or to make any Report, no business was done except to elect the following Directors, viz: Jas. G. Cook, Duncan Shaw, A. W. Steel, S. T. Hawley and R. M. Orrell.

The absence of Reports from the old officers probably arose from a misunderstanding about the day of meeting, two several days having been advertised.

THE COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.—We have not yet seen one of the $100, $50, or $20 counterfeit notes; but to put the public on their guard, copied in our last from the Standard a comparative description of the good and the counterfeit notes. And to-day we copy from the Savannah Republican another description. With the aid of these, (which we advise our readers to cut out and preserve about them,) we hope that no reader of the Observer—at least no paying reader—will be cheated with one of the counterfeits.

But there is, we fear, another evil only less injurious than the counterfeiting of the notes. It is, lest the existence of such counterfeits should be made a pretext for refusing to receive even the good notes. We would beg to caution the public on this point, for as the credit of the Confederacy is its vital point—money being "the sinews of war,"—it is all-important that no blow be given to that credit, no sinew be cut, by individuals or corporations refusing to receive notes on the plea that they cannot distinguish between the good and the bad. The means for such distinction are furnished. Let them be used; and let it be the pride, as it is the duty, of every good citizen and corporation officer to discourage all panic by promptly and cheerfully receiving every good note.

Numerous arrests have been made at Atlanta, Geo., of persons suspected of being concerned in the circulation of the counterfeits. More than a dozen persons are in custody. A board of officers was making the investigation, Atlanta being under martial law. It is probable that under the summary process of that law, some of the counterfeiters will speedily pay the penalty of their crime.

Counterfeit Confederate Notes.—As thousands of these notes are in circulation, and but few know how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious, we are doing the public a service by giving the following tests, which have been kindly furnished to us by a bank officer of this city:

$100.—The sailor in the left hand end leans upon an anchor; diagonally across the vignette from left to right, in the genuine, there is a *hair line* very distinct, as if the stone from which the impression was taken had been broken or cracked. In the counterfeit there is no such blur or hair line. In the centre vignette, right side near the cotton press, is a mule—in the genuine it is very indistinctly executed, and the mule looks as if he were walking from you, presenting only a tail view—in the counterfeit it is much plainer, and the mule presents almost a broadside view.

$50.—In the genuine on the left hand end the sailor that is leaning forward is partly bald—in the counterfeit a more full head of hair; have seen none signed except on the left, M. C. Riggs, letter A small, letter D to the right of the A.

The knob or handle on iron chest is not on the counterfeit.

$20.—The sailor in the left hand corner again betrays the counterfeit.

In the genuine, the crown of the sailor's hat is very *much broader* than in the counterfeit—the shading lines on his jacket, in genuine, run square across the body—in the counterfeit they run diagonally across the body.

The paper of the counterfeit is whiter, stiffer and better than the genuine.

With these tests, there will be no difficulty in discriminating between the genuine and spurious notes. Run over your "pile," and see to what extent you have been cheated.—*Sav. Repub.*

Another Description.—The $100 bill—genuine, has in the left hand corner, a sailor with *black* belt and buckle and *two* stones under his feet, whilst the counterfeit has a sailor with *white* belt and buckle and *three* stones under his feet.

The 50s—genuine, have a blacksmith with black hammer and *scraggy hair, shewing skull*—left hand; whilst the counterfeit has a blacksmith with *white streak* on edge, black hammer, and *well brushed hair shewing none of the skull*—left hand.

The 20s—genuine, in the figure 2 of the 20, the body and tail of the 2 are joined together, and two black hearts between the double X ○ ○ X are *apart*—right hand corner. The counterfeit, has the tail of the 2 separated from the body of the 2 by a black line, and the two hearts (X ○ ○ X) are *joined together*—right hand corner.

DIED,

In this county, 31st ult., GILBERT CARMICHAEL, aged 33 years, 9 mos. and 19 days. He was a pious member of Galatia Church, dutiful as a son, loving as a brother, obliging as a neighbor, perfect as a friend, patriotic and sincere in his obligations to his country—having been a member of the "Carolina Boys" since its organization, but disease prevented him from participating in the scenes through which they have passed. In less than 8 months the twin-brothers have died,—

"Whose hearts poured forth to all
Their full and flowing tide
And of the parent seemed a severed part."

On Wednesday 27th ult., at Covington, Richmond Co, JAMES COOK, son of Jesse A. and Mary M. Baldwin, aged 1 year 9 months and 14 days.

In Sampson county, on the 3d ult., ROB'T D. SOUTHERLAND, son of Isham and Annie Southerland, aged 17 years and 18 days.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, Aug. 19, 1862.

At a meeting of the Bar held at the Court House at Carthage during the present Term of the Court, J. H. Haughton was appointed Chairman, and J. H. Caddell, Sec'y—whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of our Professional Brother, BENJAMIN R. HUSKE, which occurred since the last term of this Court.

Resolved, That while the Army has lost a good Officer and gallant Soldier by the death of the late Major B. R. Huske, the Bar has lost one of its brightest ornaments; and we a professional brother, who by the care with which he prepared his Causes, the zeal, ability and eloquence with which he argued them, set us all an example well worthy of imitation. He understood his profession aright—that the duty of a Lawyer was to maintain justice and to defend the innocent and oppressed against wickedness and crime; and while he never availed himself of his position at the Bar to deal in abuse of parties or witnesses, he was remarkable for the boldness and fearlessness with which he maintained his client's cause. As a man he was firm in his opinions, just and charitable in his judgment of others, generous in his impulses, steadfast in his friendship, and guided in all his conduct by an enlightened christian conscience.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased friend our heart-felt sympathies in their great affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them by the Secretary.

Resolved, That this action of the Bar be communicated to his Honor by the Chairman of this meeting, with the request that these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of this Court.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder, with the request that they be published.

J. H. HAUGHTON, Ch'mn.

J. H. CADDELL, Sec'y.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 3.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Bacon, hog round 38 to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2 50; Corn Meal 1 70; Corn 1 45 to 1 50; Flour, $21 00 for Superfine, 21 50 to $22 for Family; Lard 32 to 35; N O Molasses 3 50 per gallon by the barrel; Osnaburgs 42 to 45; Peanut Oil $4 to $5; Onions $4 per bushel; Potatoes, Irish, $3 to $4; Rice 6½ to 8½; Sound Salt 11 50 to 12 50 per bushel; Sugar 55 to 60; Sheetings 45 to 50; Yarn $5 per bunch; Tallow 40 to 45.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept 4.—Neither train nor telegraph furnished us with sufficient information on yesterday to present anything satisfactory relating to the movements of the army. The battle of Saturday last was presented more clearly to the view by the intelligence received, if not in detail, at least in its general plan. Our army having previously "headed off" the Federal army under Pope, had possession of Manassas plains, Centreville and a post some eight or ten miles east of Manassas Junction, forming the segment of a circle, the design of which was to force Pope back—deprive him completely of direct communication with Washington or Alexandria, and eventually induce his surrender or annihilation. But it appears that McClellan, by a circuitous route, striking south, and then west from Alexandria, succeeded in forming a junction with Pope. The Confederate army now fronted to the South, and the Federal army towards Washington. The advance corps from Burnside was marching on rapidly from Fredericksburg to complete the amassment on the Federal side.

Gen. Jackson commanded the left (east) wing of the Confederate army. Gen. D. H. Hill the right resting on the Warrenton turnpike, and Gens. Longstreet, Anderson and others forming the centre.

The battle commenced on our right, the enemy making the attack. Burnside's advance forces reaching the ground in good time, rendered the resistance of the Federal army, against our advancing columns, an impediment to speedy success of no insignificant nature.

The tide of the battle, however, was soon developed in favor of our arms, and the enemy defeated on all sides, as our forces closed upon them, retreated across the railroad, into the road taken by McClellan, and thence, it is presumed to Alexandria, leaving behind vast quantities of arms and munitions of every description, large numbers of dead and wounded, and upwards of 10,000 prisoners.

The army of Gen. Pope, it is estimated, did not escape with one half of its men. The movement on the part of the enemy was a daring one and was designed, no doubt, with the view of retreating in the direction taken, as the only means of extricating Pope from his almost hopeless dilemma.

The following note from a friend at Rapidan, on yesterday, was handed to us at a late hour last evening:

"Last reports say that in all probability the fight will be renewed to-day. Gen. Ewell is doing as well as might be expected. It is said that Pope is wounded in the hip, and that Sickles is certainly killed. We captured over eighty pieces of artillery, as thus far ascertained, and many of them are long range guns."—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The few facts we have are obtained from an officer of Longstreet's division, who was wounded about the close of the engagement. The battle was begun about three o'clock in the afternoon. Jackson having command of the left wing, rested his extreme left on Bull Run, at Union Mills; Longstreet in the centre, faced Manassas Junction; while our left, under A. P. Hill, stretched away towards Thoroughfare Gap. The battle was begun on the left, but in a few moments became general, and raged with unexampled fury until near nightfall, when the enemy giving way, were pursued on all sides with great slaughter. Having retreated a distance of two miles, the enemy suddenly and very unexpectedly halted and poured such murderous volleys of artillery and musketry into our lines that our advance was checked. At this juncture, darkness coming on, there was an end of the conflict. Our troops occupied that night the ground they had taken from the enemy. The next morning the combat was renewed, and lasted for two hours, but with what result we have been unable to learn. Our loss in the fight of Saturday is loosely estimated at ten thousand men. The enemy's is thought to be double that number. Our informant says, that the two miles over which we pursued the enemy were red with dead and wounded Zouaves. We took several thousand prisoners, all of whom are said to have been paroled the next morning, and allowed to proceed through our lines to Washington. Among these prisoners were some raw recruits who had only been in the service ten days. Our informant thinks the forces of the enemy outnumbered us two to one. The enemy retreated towards the Potomac in the direction of Occoquan.

Examiner.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 3.—Our losses in the fight of Saturday, it is supposed, will reach at least ten thousand, and of these three thousand were killed. Our informant, an officer who participated in the fight, says the ground was covered with the dead. In many places they lay in heaps, and in one particular spot, in an open field, through which our men charged upon a battery of the enemy, he could walk over the dead for the space of fifty yards.

On the enemy's side, the losses are supposed to be at least twice as great as ours, exclusive of prisoners. Our cavalry charged them at every step in their retreat, and slaughtered them until it became a butchery.

The retreat of the enemy was being urged towards Luray, every other avenue of escape being cut off.

The number of cannon captured was underestimated yesterday. It is stated that Pope had about one hundred and fifty guns and it is not thought that he saved twenty of them. They, however, were many of them rendered unfit for use before being abandoned by the enemy. The whole battle field was strewed with small arms of every description, and overcoats and blankets almost innumerable.

There were rumors of more severe fighting on Monday, but we place no credence in them whatever. From all accounts that have reached us, Pope's army was too much cut up and demoralized to have made a stand so soon, and we are reliably informed that on Sunday our troops were sixteen miles from the battle field on the Leesburg road, still pursuing the enemy, who were in detached squads and without any show of organization.

Republican.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—The city was full of wild reports on yesterday. Up to a late hour we had failed to receive any additional information to that given yesterday. Among the reports current were the seemingly plausible statements that Winchester had been taken by our Valley troops and that the enemy there had blown up their magazine, destroying many houses by the concussion; that in the battle of Manassas, Gen. McClellan was reported by the Baltimore "Sun," of the 2nd, as killed, as well as Gen. Sickles; that Pope was seriously wounded, and another that he was a prisoner; that the enemy had fallen back upon Arlington heights, and were receiving all the reinforcements that could be sent to their aid, and lastly, that Gen. Ewell had died from the effects of his wound and the loss of his leg. It is unnecessary to give comment upon these reports. We give them for what they are worth. They were believed by many and doubted by more. Their sources emanated from various "reliable gentlemen," who came down on the train. We have already a good general idea of the battle, and must patiently await the development of events now in progress. A private letter from an officer says: The enemy were whipped off the field with great slaughter, and many guns were taken. They were so fleet in some parts of the field, that Gen. Jackson, who was ordered to press them, replied, they were too fast for him.

Sunday morning, 31.—We are just starting in pursuit after yesterday's work. Our troops are doubtless at work, as they were ordered to proceed at daybreak, and it is now an hour after.

Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—An interval of four days has now elapsed since the date of our last advices from the seat of war, and though the utmost anxiety pervades the community to obtain the details of the late battle, and to ascertain the situation of affairs, there is no apprehension of any reverse or check to our victorious arms, but, on the contrary, a confident belief is entertained that in a few days the tidings will be received of the entrance of our troops into Maryland, and the flight of Lincoln from Washington.

Letters and passengers by the Central train last evening, state that Gen. Ewell is dead, but we are still hopeful that this is an error. Gen. Stuart's estimate of the dead on the field is that there are eight Yankees to one Confederate. Burnside and staff are reported captured. The artillery captured by our men is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred pieces. Our troops, at last accounts, were occupying Fairfax Court House, and points some distance beyond.

About five hundred of our men were captured by the enemy. They were mostly the stragglers and convalescents returning to their regiments, who were taking a short cut, by way of the railroad, instead of by the county road from Culpeper Court House.—*Whig.*

The following "authorized" dispatch is published in the Richmond papers of the 5th inst:—

MANASSAS, Aug. 30, via Rapidan Sept. 4.—The second battle at Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as that of the 21st of July last year, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions which the enemy held at that time, and the Yankees fought upon the ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they did one year ago. The fight commenced near Groveton, on the Warrenton turnpike, about 3 o'clock—Gen. Longstreet on the right, General Jackson on the left, their line being in the form of a broad V, the enemy between. The Yankees made the first advance, endeavoring to turn Jackson's flank, but were repulsed with great confusion—a battery of 28 pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. Lee, of S. C. mowing them down by scores. Gen. Longstreet at once threw forward Hood's Division and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged. Jackson now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side. The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Yankees were routed and pursued three miles. Their force consisted of Banks', Morell's, Sickles', Milroy's, McClellan's and Pope's commands. The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederates five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured numbers of batteries, numerous colors, thousands of prisoners, and from six to ten thousand stand of arms. They could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them. One Yankee Brigadier General is now lying dead at negro Robinson's house, where the Yankees are so thick that we have to step over their bodies. Gens. Ewell, Jenkins, Mahone, and Trimble were wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall and Gadberry, of S. C., were killed. Bonbon, Moore and McGowan wounded. Fifty citizens of Washington, who came out to witness the show, were all bagged.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 4th says:—The report that Siegel and Sickles were killed, and Pope and McClellan were mortally wounded is confirmed.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 4th says:

There are two reports in circulation as to the line of retreat of the enemy, one placing it toward Leesburg and the other toward Alexandria. The former route we think the correct one, from the fact that the route towards Alexandria appears by all accounts that have been received to be completely blockaded by our troops. The rumors are that our troops have appeared in sight of Washington, and no signs of opposition have been discovered.

A report of the capture of Burnside and all his staff reached here by the Orange cars last night. There seems to be no doubt of the authenticity of the report, as a gentleman, in whom we have every confidence, states he saw and conversed with one of his aids, after the capture, and while on the way to Richmond.

Private intelligence, we learn, was received here last night, that we had captured thirty thousand prisoners, and that the entire loss of the enemy in the third day's battle was at least thirty thousand, making a grand total of sixty thousand. Our own losses are also very heavy, and are conjectured to reach fifteen thousand killed and wounded.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GEN. STUART'S RAID.

The only reason to doubt the entire accuracy of the following is that the World is a McClellan paper, and may have too highly colored its facts:—

From the New York World.

OUR GREAT DISASTER IN VIRGINIA.

The rebels could have afforded to pay ten millions of dollars for the results accomplished by their cavalry raid on Gen. Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station. They took possession of our camp, pillaged and plundered to their hearts' content, and besides the lives, money, horses and personal effects lost, Gen. Pope lost the muster rolls of his army, all his private papers, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda of the campaign and the past and present condition of the army, copies of all the telegrams which he has sent to Washington since his taking his present command, all the dispatches received from the President, Gen. Halleck, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Burnside and the War Department, copies of all the orders issued to his Generals of corps and division, all his maps and topographical charts, and, in short, every record and piece of information which any one could desire to have who wished to know, with perfect accuracy and detail, the past history and future plans of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of our troops, and the purposes of the War Department and the Generals. If these had all been destroyed by fire the loss would have been most serious, and would have greatly retarded the prosecution of the war. Captured and possessed by the enemy, their loss is incalculable. If the little driblets of information which careless correspondents have suffered to leak out in their letters was so valuable to the enemy as to make it wise for Gen. Pope to exclude them from his lines, and keep the millions to whom the lives and deeds of our soldiers are precious in utter ignorance and almost insupportable suspense, how valuable to the enemy must have been the possession of all the information which Gen. Pope and his staff have acquired and possess. President Lincoln himself could now tell Jefferson Davis and his generals nothing concerning our army in Virginia which they do not already know. The loss, we repeat, is incalculable. Unless our force is so strong that such perfect knowledge of our purposes by the enemy is no detriment to their successful execution, the whole plan of the campaign must be changed. It will hardly do to say that we are thus strong when the loss met with occurred during a retreat.

This loss is so stunning and so complete that the report of it would hardly be credited did it come in any doubtful shape. But our own special correspondent, who with all other members of the press was about being exoluded from Gen. Pope's lines, was present and a witness of the raid. He and one other correspondent were the only members of the press then and there present. His letter, which we published yesterday, and which created such a profound regret throughout the city, is amply confirmed, not by telegrams, from Gen. Pope's new headquarters—for it is notorious that nothing can be trusted which comes to the public from that source, and that however eloquent he may be over fictitious victories, he is silent over real disasters—but it is confirmed by his own verbal statements and the statements of others who reached the city yesterday from the field of battle.

The cause of this shameful disaster is single and plain. Gen. Pope's headquarters were not and never have been guarded. To surprise was as easy as to find them. The rebels knew the fact. It was his headquarters for which they proclaimed themselves in search. They found them, ransacked them as they pleased, and went away in safety. There is no doubt upon this point.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

From the second letter from the Charleston Courier's correspondent, now with our victorious army, we make the following extracts:—

IN THE FIELD, NEAR BRANDY STATION, }
AUGUST 25, 1862. }

Writing on a march is not the most convenient or agreeable task in the world, however tantalizing may be the *cacoethes scribendi* of the scribbler. The shelter of a house is not to be thought of; a tent is a palace; pen and ink are tabooed, and a man is forced to seek his epistolary comfort either at the crumbling end of a lead pencil, with a shady tree or its equivalent for a sanctum, and a fence rail for his writing desk, or dispense with the same altogether. He must labor spasmodically, in sunshine and storm, jerking out his thoughts whenever he can get a chance, and though he may have to lay himself out at full length beneath a baggage wagon, as I am at this moment doing, be content with accommodations which, if not princely, he must teach himself to believe are at least ample and independent.

I look around me and see men barefooted and ragged, bearing only their muskets and a single blanket each, yet all inspired by the hope of another battle. I have seen some, too, who were hungry—stragglers who would come up to the camp fire, tell a pitiful story of sickness or fatigue, and then ask for a bit of bread and meat. But all these are common incidents in a campaign. Speaking of the bare feet, I suppose that at least forty thousand pair of shoes are required to-day to supply the wants of the army. Every battle contributes to human comfort in this respect, but it is not every man who is fortunate enough to "foot" himself upon the field. It has become a trite remark upon the troops, that "all a Yankee is now worth is his shoes," and it is said, but I do not know how truly, that some of our regiments have become so expert in securing these coveted articles, that they can make a charge and strip every dead Yankee's feet they pass without coming to a halt.

The army has to day been leisurely changing its position, at least a very considerable portion of it under the command of Gen. Longstreet. We are now moving in the direction of Lee's Mill or Lee's Spring and Waterloo, up the Rappahannock, and about seven miles from Warrenton Springs. Why it has been done it would not be proper to explain at this time, but this whole movement, from the beginning, has been one of the grandest exhibitions of strategy that ever took place in modern warfare. With Gen. Lee as the fountain head, and such able coadjutors as Longstreet, Jackson, A. P. Hill, and to say nothing of other distinguished Commanders of Divisions, who can doubt that the ability displayed is of the highest order. Judging from results already, before they are one half accomplished, we have circumvented the enemy, upset his plans, driven him twenty-five or thirty miles, and forced him to seek a new base of operations, where he must now either fight or return disgraced to the line of the Potomac.

I think I mentioned, at the close of my letter yesterday, that to-day we should in all probability cross the Rappahannock, and effect a junction with Jackson. This design has been frustrated by the unusual height of the river. I learn, also, that Gen. Ewell's division, which went in the direction of Warrenton Springs, has returned—so that the two armies now confront each other on opposite sides of a river only three or four hundred yards in width.

From Capt. Montgomery, of the Washington Artillery, I have some interesting particulars of the "artillery duel" of Saturday, alluded to in my last. After the evacuation, he crossed the Rappahannock, ascended to the point occupied by the Yankee batteries, and there found several of the enemy's wounded, who had been left behind in the haste of the retreat. These informed him that the fight was conducted chiefly by Gen. Milroy, but that McClellan and Burnside were both present. Milroy's infantry supported his batteries, and the troops of the other Generals were alligned along the river at the various fords. They report that the damage done by our artillery was very great, nearly all of our shells taking effect either among the batteries or the forces in the rear. One disabled caisson was left upon the field, and from thirty to fifty horses lay dead. The wounded Federals reported that both their Generals and the army are disconcerted by our rapid movements and vigorous onslaughts, and that the latter are almost demoralized, desertions taking place daily. A gentleman from Loudoun county, whom I met this afternoon, corroborates the latter portion of the statement, and says the country in the rear of the Yankee army is filled with men making their way to the North. It was observed by one of the wounded that thousands would lay down their arms at the first opportunity, if they were compelled to fight.

Allusion was also made by one of the Federals to a battle that had taken place the day previous, between Jackson's forces and those of the enemy, in which the latter were worsted, with a loss of 1500 killed and wounded, including Brig-Gen. Boorman. It may be true, but as I have not seen Jackson's army since we started, and most of his movements have been quietly and suddenly made, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

To-night finds us all hugging the fires. The air is raw, chilly and searching as a November blast, and the grass wet with a heavy dew. In the language of one of my companions—"Comforts will be mighty scarce after bed time."

August 25, Monday.—If a person in a balloon could look down upon the Confederate army to-day, there would be presented to his vision a spectacle of military grandeur such as at least America has never before witnessed. He would see men and animals in motion for twenty miles around. He might count disjointed columns by the score; some moving hither and thither, but each ready for instant union, concert and action, and animated by a common impulse. He would see a vast military machine in all its parts; here clustering of bivouacs; there brigades and divisions filing away as if to a common centre, and elsewhere regiments on picket and exchanging shots with the enemy. In another place, he would observe long trains of wagons miles in length, dragging their snail-like lengths backwards and forwards, to and from their respective depots; while still beyond, his eye might penetrate Gordonsville, Orange Court House, and the banks of the Rapidan, where are pouring in and emptying out the immense stores of supplies upon which this wonderful animal, the army, is to subsist. If he could look in at "headquarters," he would find a calm, dignified gentleman issuing his orders for the day, his staff busy, his couriers galloping to and fro, and his body guard awaiting the moment when he shall himself take saddle, and commence the out door duties of his position.

You cannot imagine a plainer or more unostentatious looking man than the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies—Gen. Lee. Take a human form, say five feet eight inches in height, its constituents well knit together, full in its proportions, and yet without superfluity. Add to it a well shaped, squarely built head, with a front whose every line is marked with energy and genius, a pair of keen, dark eyes—brown in the parlor, but black in the field—that seem to embrace every thing at a glance; a handsomely shaped nose, such as Napoleon liked to see on his Generals; a mouth indicative of an iron will, and a countenance whose natural expression is one of gentleness and benevolence; cover the head, mouth and lower part of the face with a heavy growth of short grey hair; invest the whole figure with grace, and an unassuming consciousness of strength, purpose and position; let it speak to you in a voice whose tones of politeness never vary, whether uttered to the highest or the lowest in rank, and you have as full and complete a description as I can give of the distinguished man, who, at this moment, holds in the hollow of his hand the destiny of his country.

After being in motion all day the army is now comparatively at rest, but ready to commence an attack upon the enemy at any moment. The roads are blocked up with quartermaster and commissary trains; the drivers are asleep upon their wagons; the woods are thick with soldiers, and five thousand camp fires are already cooking the evening rations. We are upon the banks of the Rappahannock, directly opposite the town of Waterloo. The enemy are strongly posted on the hillsides across the river, and with the naked eye we can plainly see them moving to and fro—cavalry, infantry, artillery and wagons. In one field alone, by the aid of a glass, I can count a thousand men. We are within easy shelling distance of each other, but as yet—12 o'clock, M.—the fray has not begun. Our pickets are engaging those of the enemy across the river, a few hundred yards in front, but without result. The sound of skirmishing has become so common during the past week that we hardly notice it.

Evening.—Since 2 o'clock this afternoon until dark we have been fighting at long range with rifle pieces. No casualties on our side except a few wounded, and two or three disabled horses. The enemy sent one or two brigades down to the bridge to prevent a sudden dash across which they had reason to anticipate, during the evening, and for a little while they sailed around in grand style, deploying, firing, and filing off by companies, but we put a speedy end to these flourishes, by dropping a few well-directed volleys among them mixed with an occasional twelve pounder, and have had no further trouble from them since.

I attempted during the afternoon to get down to our lines unobserved, in order to see the relative position of the two armies at that point, but I had hardly arrived at a desirable place and dismounted before "zip—zip—zip—zip," a small deluge, at least I thought so, of Minnie balls, presented such antagonistic relations to my well being, that my benevolent designs were incontinently "knocked in the head." If there is any time of life when a man feels like hiding his light under a bushel, a peck, a quart, a pint or anything else that is infinitesimal, it is when he attempts to dodge a bullet or a shell coming from several miscellaneous directions at the same time, and feels that he can't do justice to the subject. In the present instance your correspondent suddenly discovered that he had no further business in that locality, and "left" without going through the usual formalities of leave taking.

The evening has therefore passed without any other demonstrations than throwing a few shell into our bivouacs. These have burst over us without doing any damage. The surrounding scenery is magnificent. We are among the mountains, and from the tall summits the eye embraces a vista covering miles in extent. Not the least interesting portion of the spectacle is the moving trains and troops of the enemy, three or four miles distant, across the Rappahannock.

During the journey hither to-day we passed 300 Federal prisoners, captured by Stuart during his raid thro' Warrenton. Among them is one Colonel, two Captains, one Surgeon, and ten or twelve Lieutenans—all belonging to Pope's command. Stuart also captured several hundred horses and mules, including a superb animal with all its trappings belonging to Pope himself. Such was the suddenness of his appearance in the Federal camp, that two officers were found mixing toddies in their tents, which afterwards met with another fate than that for which they were originally intended. Stuart has, among other articles, two new and gorgeous coats, the property of Gen. Pope, one of which our gallant cavalier wrote to the Yankee commander he would return, if the former would send back his cap, which you will remember was lost when Stuart made his narrow escape near Vidierville, ten miles from Orange Court House.

In conversation with one of the prisoners, I remarked, 'you are on the wrong road, I reckon.' 'Oh, no,' he replied, smiling. "We are going down to Richmond." But you are somewhat in advance of your army it seems." 'Never you mind that,' was the response. "Pope has got you in the worst fix you ever were in, and if you don't look sharp will bag every man of you." "Time will tell," I said; "good morning sir." From other sources I learn that a similar idea prevails throughout the Federal army, and it is veritably believed that the redoubtable Yankee will attack us in the rear. Those who know the situation of affairs entertain not the slightest apprehension of any emergency of the kind. The enemy have their hands full, and every man they have is in our front to prevent our advance to the Potomac.

A New Counterfeit.—Another counterfeit Confederate note was exhibited to us Saturday morning. It is of the ten dollar issue of September 2, 1861, printed in colors. The principal distinguishing mark is the filling up of the red oblong in the lower centre of the note. In the genuine the filling up consists of the word "ten" in small letters frequently repeated—in the counterfeit it is merely dots. The counterfeit has the words "Adrian Sharp, Sc.," on the lower left hand corner, not on the genuine. The red color of the counterfeit is paler than the genuine, the engraving is coarser, apparently on wood, while the genuine is a well finished steel plate. There are many other points of difference, but the general appearance is sufficient to enable persons to detect the counterfeit. There are other ten dollar genuine notes printed in colors of the same date, with somebody's portrait on the lower left hand corner, and the picture of a half naked child on the other, upon which no counterfeit has yet been detected.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Supposed Counterfeits.—Supposed counterfeits of the new 7-30 interest bearing Treasury Notes were exhibited in our streets on Saturday, and declared by the bank officers to be counterfeits, none of the kind having been seen before. They varied principally from the earlier issues by having in the vignette two telegraph wires, while the former have but one; but upon further inquiry these notes proved to be only separate issues.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Another Description of the Counterfeits.—All the spurious bills are imitations of the genuine imprint of Hoyer and Ludwig, are on much better paper than the genuine, and of a better style of engraving, and dated September 2, 1861. In the $100's genuine, the mule near the cotton press in the vignette is very indistinct and stands with its head *from* the spectator—the spokes in the wagon wheels are more plainly engraved than in the genuine. In the counterfeit the mule is plainly engraved, and stands with his head *towards* the spectator; there are two small rooks in the genuine, near the sailor's right foot, in the left hand lower corner, while there are *three* in the counterfeit. There is a slight circular hair stroke across the right leg and left foot of the sailor in the genuine, which is omitted in the counterfeit. [This last mark is doubtful, as it is said it does not exist in some of the genuine.] The ink of the counterfeit is darker.

In the $50's the hair on the right side of the merchanic's head stands off in the counterfeit as if blown off by the wind, in the genuine it lies smooth; the sledge hammer in his hand has a streak of light upon it in the counterfeit, which gives it more the appearance of a churn-dasher; there is no look on the chest in the vignette on the spurious, while it is to be distinguished in the genuine; there is a wide space in the counterfeit between the P and T in the "except" in the words "receivable for all dues except export dues."

In the genuine $20's there are two ships in the vignette—in the counterfeit the smaller and most distant is omitted, (this mark is doubted,) in the counterfeit the two hearts between the two X's, in the lower right hand corner, join, and the letters L. G. on the cotton bale in the lower left hand corner are distinctly legible—in the genuine there is some space between the hearts, and only the letter L is indistinctly visible on the cotton bale.

How far can Cannon be Heard?—Incredible as it may seem, the report of cannon in the fighting at Richmond and at Manassas, was distinctly heard at this distance, in almost every engagement that has taken place. A thousand or more people will be qualified that they have heard gun after gun, and many of our country friends have always been able to tell when a fight was going on, or the enemy's gun-boats were engaged in shelling the banks of the James. Cannon were plainly heard here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, in the direction of Manassas.

Milton Chronicle.

Prepare for Winter.—What are our people doing in the way of preparation for the comfort of our soldiers in the winter? This is a question which comes home to every one of us, and is worthy of serious reflection.

Don't Like the "Run."—The Yankees call the late battle between the Southern and Abolition armies at Cedar Run the battle of "Slaughter Mountain." They don't like the name of Cedar Run any more than they do that of Bull Run.

THANKSGIVING.

The duty of a people (says the Richmond Enquirer) to render unto Almighty God their heartfelt thanks for his great mercies, and favors, is most appropriately acknowledged in the Proclamation of the President, appointing a day of Thanksgiving and praise for our recent glorious victories.

The 18th day of September should be most joyfully observed by the whole people of the Confederate States, as a National acknowledgment of God's intercession in behalf of our cause, and a popular thanksgiving for his great favors. The eloquent proclamation will be responded to throughout the whole Confederacy.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States:

Once more upon the Plains of Manassas have our armies been blessed by the Lord of Hosts with a triumph over our enemies. It is my privilege to invite you once more to His footstool, not now in the garb of fasting and sorrow, but with joy and gladness, to render thanks for the great mercies received at His hand. A few months since, and our enemies poured forth their invading legions upon our soil. They laid waste our fields, polluted our altars and violated the sanctity of our homes. Around our Capital they gathered their forces, and, with bonstful threats, claimed it as already their prize. The brave troops which rallied to its defence have extinguished these vain hopes, and, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, have scattered our enemies and driven them back in dismay. Uniting these defeated forces and the various armies which had been ravaging our coasts with the army of invasion in Northern Virginia, our enemies have renewed their attempt to subjugate us at the very place where their first effort was defeated, and the vengeance of retributive justice has overtaken the entire host in a second and complete overthrow.

To this signal success accorded to our arms in the East has been graciously added another equally brilliant in the West. On the very day on which our forces were led to victory on the Plains of Manassas, in Virginia, the same Almighty arm assisted us to overcome our enemies at Richmond, in Kentucky. Thus, at one and the same time, have two great hostile armies been stricken down and the wicked designs of our enemies set at naught.

In such circumstances it is meet and right, that as a people we should bow down in adoring thankfulness to that Gracious God, who has been our bulwark and defence, and to offer unto Him the tribute of thanksgiving and praise. In His hand is the issue of all events, and to Him should we in an especial manner ascribe the honor of this great deliverance.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation setting a part Thursday, the 18th day of September instant, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especially for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and at Manassas; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to meet on that day at their respective places of public worship, and to unite in rendering Thanks and Praise to God for these great mercies, and to implore Him to conduct our country safely through the perils which surround us, to the final attainment of the blessings of peace and security.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this fourth day of September, A. D. 1862.

(SEAL)

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE TERMS OF PEACE

It seems that the recent victories of the Confederate army have aroused a feeling for peace which is beginning to find public expression in the Northern cities. We are informed that a late copy of the N. Y. Times has been received that says—"If the combined armies of McClellan, Burnside and Pope are defeated, then we for one are for a settlement." We have not seen the paper, and do not know whether or not any qualifications were added. Those who informed us of the Times' expression, added that the whole tone of the article was that of disappointment and sorrow. Whether or not this statement is correct, we have no doubt that thousands at the North, who heretofore silently submitted to the popular cry, will now speak out and demand peace, since all their armies have been defeated, and no force intervenes between our victorious army and the Northern cities.

Gen. Lee understands the Northern character well enough to know that the surest guarantee of an early peace, is the vigorous prosecution of present successes. He has shown himself to be a General who properly estimates the value of quick and rapid movements; he is pressing forward towards the enemy's country, and nothing but a speedy offer of the most favorable terms of peace, will prevent an early invasion of Northern territory, carrying to the enemy's home the same kind of warfare that has been practiced by them in the South. When the fact of invasion is forcibly presented to the Northern mind, our own terms of peace will be offered us.

The only terms which the Confederate States can accept will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States and the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or with the United States. * * * *

The earnest desire of the people of the Confederate States for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to have peace, it can be obtained upon proper terms. In the meantime, our army will speedily approach the enemy's territory, and be prepared to aid all peaceably disposed persons and communities, by co-operating against the enemy's forces.

Richmond Enquirer.

From Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties.—We have received some intelligence from a private letter relative to affairs in Norfolk and Princess Anne counties. The enemy continues to rob the citizens of their slaves. Gen. Viele allows no negro to return who comes into his lines. The pickets, however, stationed at the sally port of the entrenched camp have arrested and returned several runaways to their masters. This may be understood, however, by the fact that they are well paid for it. The negroes are shipped off to unknown ports every week. Many of the negroes have returned to their masters because they were fed badly and had to work. The letter above referred to gives some account of the brutality of the Yankees towards the negroes. A large number were killed at Old Point during the last of July, for insubordination. It is also stated that one of our batteries on the James river sunk a barge in tow having 680 negroes on it, mostly from the lower counties, all of whom were lost except four. The captain of the steam tug, when the barge was fired into, cut her loose, thinking that our men would endeavor to capture her, knowing that there were slaves on board; but they continued firing until the barge and all in her was sunk. None of our good citizens have yet taken the oath, nor will they ever do so. Only fifty have taken it in Norfolk, none of whom were citizens of any respectability or influence. Property has not been much troubled. The women continue to be loyal, even more so than the men.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 5th.*

Appointment.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. W. S. Norment, formerly of the 18th regiment, has been appointed to the command of Co. D, 51st regiment N. C. T., *vice* Capt. Waters, resigned. Captain Norment is an officer of experience as a soldier, and personally is a very clever gentleman; so that, upon the whole, we must take it for granted that the appointment is one every way "fit to be made."—*Wil. Journal.*

Newbern.—It is currently rumored here that Newbern has been evacuated by the Yankees. We are inclined to the opinion that the small number left there by Burnside are off on another raid, or at some mischief at another point.

Raleigh Standard.

WAR NEWS.

Another Glorious Victory—Bull Nelson's Army Routed.—CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 3.—The following dispatch, from General Kirby Smith, dated Richmond, Ky., has just been communicated: "We had three fights on the 30th, near this place. The enemy was completely routed. General Nelson was wounded in the thigh. Gen. Miller was killed. Three thousand prisoners were captured, including General Manson (Nelson?) and staff, together with all their artillery, small arms, wagons, etc. Our loss small."

[The scene of General Smith's victory, (says the Richmond Whig) was Richmond, in Madison county, about seventy miles West of North from Cumberland Gap, and within twenty-five or thirty miles of Lexington. This opens the celebrated Blue Grass country to us with its invaluable supplies. It also simplifies operations against Buell very much—as Nelson's army was a branch of his force. Saturday the 30th of August will stand as a memorable day in our annals.]

MOBILE, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Knoxville, 3d, says:

On Saturday morning, 30th ult., Gen. Kirby Smith's forces engaged the enemy under Gen. Manson seven miles south of Richmond, Ky. Preston Smith's Tennessee and Gen. Claiborne's Arkansas brigades gallantly opened the fight at 2 o'clock, P. M. The enemy were reinforced by Bull Nelson from Lexington. Our troops fought with desperate courage. Gen. Kirby Smith led the last charge in person—cap in hand.

After three severe engagements the enemy were totally routed, with the loss of all their guns but one. Three thousand prisoners were captured, including Gen. Manson and Staff. The Kentuckians threw down their arms and deserted to our lines. Bull Nelson was wounded in the thigh. He was hotly pursued by our troops, and doubtless captured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is heavy. Gen. Miller is among the killed. Our loss is light. Our troops were marching on Lexington, which is taken ere now. Large quantities of stores, wagons, arms, and munitions, were captured. The enemy's force numbered 10,000.

Later from Gen. Smith's Army.—KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—A letter from Capt. McElrath, Quarter Master of General Smith's army, has just been received from Richmond, Kentucky, dated August 30th, 1862, says:

Col. John Scott's Louisiana Cavalry have just returned. Nelson's whole army has been captured, numbering over ten thousand men. Our loss in killed and wounded is two hundred. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is from four hundred to five hundred.

There is none of the enemy between this point and Lexington. God be praised.

Fight at Natchez.—JACKSON, Sept. 3.—An official dispatch received here, dated Natchez, 2d, says:

Fourteen yankees landed and commenced pillaging under the hill. About 30 men went down and attacked them. They were mostly all drowned or killed. Only three were seen to return to their boats. The gunboats fired shell, grape and canister at us, as we came up the hill. None of our men killed. Three children were killed and one wounded by a shell from the gunboats. Both boats have gone up the river, it is supposed to get better range. They shelled the town two hours, without giving time to move the women and children. The officers expressed their determination to join the upper fleet. The Esser hoisted the black flag as she went down.

From the West.—CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Arrivals from Winchester, Tenn., confirm the rumor of the Federal evacuation of Huntsville. They were passing Winchester in rapid retreat, desolating the entire country in their line of march.

Eastern North Carolina.—We have been highly gratified to learn that the government at Richmond is not unmindful of the suffering condition of our people in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. Our Eastern people may be assured that the day of their deliverance draws nigh. Let them stand firm to their principles and to the Confederacy. We are not at liberty to say more.—*Raleigh Standard.*

State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
RALEIGH, August 22, 1862. }

THE Sheriffs and Constables of the different Counties of the State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate Army who are absent *without leave.*

For each arrest they will be entitled to reward from the Confederate Government of $15 for each one confined in jail, or $30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer.

To secure these arrests the above named officers will call in any assistance, and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of N. C.
Aug. 26, 1862. 57-6w.

SOAP FOR SALE.

I HAVE now and will constantly keep on hand a large supply of GOOD SOFT and HARD SOAP at my Soap Factory on Person St., near the half-way bridge. Soft Soap 12½ cents per lb. The price of the hard will be fixed in a few days.

Hickory and Black-jack Ashes wanted. 60 cents a bushel paid for them. C. P. JONES.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1862. 57-1mpd

The subscriber wants to purchase a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about fourteen years old.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1862. 57tf

Check Lost or Mislaid.

A CHECK on one of the Banks in Fayetteville, issued by one of the Banks in Wilmington, (not recollected which,) was lost or mislaid this day. It was issued in my favor, and by me endorsed in blank. The amount was $70. The Banks are hereby cautioned not to pay it to any one but myself, and all persons are cautioned against receiving it. Its return to me, or any information about it will be thankfully acknowledged.

T. W. DEVANE.
Cumberland County, Sept. 2. 57-2tpd

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of William McKay, (dec'd), at August Term of Robeson County Court, 1862, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MURDOCK McRAE,
Administrator.
Aug. 26, 1862.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence of William McKay, dec'd, near Floral College, in Robeson county, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September 1862, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said Wm. McKay, except such stock as may be necessary to gather the present growing crops, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon, Lard, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming utensils of every kind.

The usual credit will be given, and bonds with approved security will be required before the property will be delivered. MURDOCK McRAE,
Administrator.
Aug. 26, 1862. 57tspd

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 10, 1862. 62tly

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

THE WAR.—Very little in the way of details has been received as to the great victory in Virginia. We copy all that has come to hand, which the reader will find under the proper heads. So also as to the great and scarcely less important success in Kentucky. It is needless to speculate upon the effects of these successes. We shall soon know.

General Jackson, we learn from Raleigh this morning, has crossed the Potomac at or near Leesburg, and Gen. Longstreet was to have crossed, and we suppose did so, on yesterday. This news reached Raleigh late yesterday evening.

It was reported in Raleigh yesterday that our army was near Alexandria and Leesburg—part at each. That the Cabinet at Richmond had determined to propose peace, and if not acceded to to advance at once on Washington.

In our own State there has again been fighting. Gen. Martin has been quietly moving troops up for an attack on Washington, and yesterday Gov. Clark had dispatches from him (back at Kinston) stating in substance: that the attack had been made: a sharp fight of three hours: we brought off three pieces of the yankee artillery, but could not hold the town, as the yankees had three gunboats in the river and shelled the place. Our loss was 4 killed and 40 wounded, 20 of whom were left in the town. Our troops engaged were the 17th, Col. W. F. Martin, 2 companies of the 50th, 2 of the 8th, Col. Shaw, 2 of 2d Cavalry (Booth's and Turner's Cos.) Connelly's Cavalry, several companies of Rangers and 2 of Artillery.

HOPES OF PEACE.—We copy a remarkable article from the Richmond Enquirer. Before seeing it, we had privately expressed the opinion that a cry for peace would at once result in New York, from the great Manassas victory. Our expectation, however, was that the Tribune, and not the Times, would be the first to raise it. Wherever it comes from it will be echoed, we doubt not, by vast numbers of people who have so far been afraid to give utterance to their conviction that it is a useless waste of blood and treasure to persist in the effort to subjugate the South. We may be too sanguine, but we cannot help believing that this is "the beginning of the end." Our readers, however, must form their own conclusions; and the government will of course go on with all its preparations as fully as if the war were certain to last ten years.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN C. BOOTH.—We grieve to record the death of this gentleman, Commandant of the Arsenal at this place, which occurred on Saturday morning last. He had resided among us for a little more than a year, during which he had secured the respect and regard of a large circle to whom his social qualities and extensive public business had made him well known. He was a graduate of West Point, a gentleman of decided ability, and of as large and comprehensive views as any one whom it has been our fortune to know, and if his health had been good and his life spared, it would have been his pride and pleasure to make the Arsenal here the great reservoir from which the Confederacy should draw its means of offence and defence.

Maj. Booth was born in Macon, Ga., June 4, 1827. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE COUNTERFEITS.—We publish to-day some other paragraphs about the counterfeits. We have heard of none here, but a gentleman who was in Raleigh a few days since saw $4800 of them in $100 notes offered at a Bank in that place and very readily detected by himself as well as by the Bank officers. They were offered by a gentleman who had received them with a large amount of genuine notes in exchange for negroes sold to some one in South Carolina.

There was reason at the first discovery of these counterfeits for the Banks, Railroads and individuals to pause in the reception of them till it could be ascertained which were good and which bad. But that reason no longer exists; and every patriot will now do what he can to maintain the credit of the government by giving every facility to the free circulation of all notes which have the marks of genuineness. We are glad to find in the Savannah Republican that the banks of that city have promptly acted in this way, being the first thus to act. For a few days they declined to receive any of the 100s, 50s and 20s, of Hoyer & Ludwig's engraving and dated Sept. 2d, 1861; but at a meeting on Tuesday last they resolved to receive the good notes, and offered a reward of $500 for every conviction of a person passing the counterfeits in that city.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Governor of Alabama has issued a Circular calling upon the women of that State to make socks for the 50,000 men she has in the field and who cannot be clothed with the small sum allowed them for that purpose, whilst everything is so high. He says that those who cannot afford to furnish them gratuitously will be paid at the rate of fifty cents a pair for heavy cotton, and seventy-five cents for good woolen socks; and appoints places for their delivery. Contributions to companies (not to individuals) will be forwarded free of cost to the donors.

Speed the good work! Let not our noble soldiers suffer for anything that men or women can supply to them. Let the ladies of North Carolina remember that she has twice as many men in the field now as at this time last year, and that they are necessarily less amply provided with clothing after a year's service than then.

SCHOOLS.—We call the attention of our town readers to the Schools in this place advertised in our columns, viz: the Female High School, Mr. J. DeB. Hooper's male School, and Mrs. Ward's preparatory School. Whatever else may go awry in these troubled and unsettled times, let us take care that the Education of our youth be not neglected. Time lost to them can hardly be regained. If they be not instructed in youth, there is danger that they never will be. As to the Schools themselves, time has tested their character, and they have stood the test whilst many other similar institutions throughout the State have been discontinued.

WELL SAID.—The Richmond Enquirer closes a long article on the late Manassas victory with the thoughtful observation, that, "let our rulers continue wise and vigilant and our people brave and united, and we shall soon enter upon the walks of peaceful national life, with such an endowment of fame as no new people ever presented before, as a claim to respect and consideration among the nations of the earth."

FUNNY.—Brigadier General Robert Toombs of the army has publicly denounced Major General Daniel H. Hill, also of the army, as *"a coward and liar."* This is a good joke! Gen. Daniel H. Hill—Bethel Hill—a coward! Daniel H. Hill, the Presbyterian Elder whose piety has been hitherto unimpeached—a liar! And all because the said General Hill declared that in his opinion Toombs "had taken the field too late and left it too early," at the battle of Malvern Hill; and because, when Toombs challenged Elder Hill to fight him a duel therefor, Elder Hill replied that "he would not make himself a party to a course of conduct forbidden alike by duty and the laws which they had both sworn to observe."

If either of the two Generals be "a coward and liar," which we will not pretend to say, the public can scarcely be at a loss to decide which is the man.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLDIERS.—In the Richmond Dispatch of last Thursday we find acknowledgments of contributions to Hospitals, &c. for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, from 107 individuals and associations, of whom 45 were from North Carolina, including several from Fayetteville.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, in the Senate, the bill discharging Minors from the Army was indefinitely postponed. The bill amending the exemption law was debated without result. In the House the new Conscript bill was discussed, and Mr. Gaither of N. C. offered a substitute providing for filling up the regiments by volunteering or draft, yet falling back on the Conscript system if there were difficulty in getting men. Mr. Gaither said the material difference between his substitute and the bill reported by the committee was in the two first sections. The committee had reported a bill which was merely an extension of the conscription act of last session to men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. If he had the power to raise troops in that manner he should not exercise it except for an imperious and overruling necessity. He conceded that there was such a necessity formerly, but not now. His substitute proposed to make it a standing act of Congress that the President should have unlimited discretion to call for any number of troops required at any one time, and to authorize the Governors to raise that number under the State laws, whether by volunteering or by draft, to be determined by the States themselves. This was the mode to which the people were accustomed, and which was by many thought preferable to conscription. He would speak for North Carolina; there would be no need of anything like conscription there if the people had the privilege of raising troops in their own way.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the bill extending the Conscription was passed 20 to 2. The following is a copy of the bill as it was passed:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April 1862:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty five and forty five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further,* That those called out under the act and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in the service for the respective States, at the time the "Act further to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided,* That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

The vote was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Barnwell, Brown, Burnett, Clark, Clay, Davis, Dortch, Haynes, Henry, Maxwell, Mitchell, Peyton, Phelan, Preston, Semmes, Simms, Sparrow, Wigfall, and Yancey—20.

Nays—Messrs. Oldham, and Orr—2.

The House has yet to act upon this bill.

In the House, the various plans for increasing the Army were discussed at length. No decision.

On Friday, in the Senate, a bill was passed authorizing the organization of divisions into Army corps, and the appointment for each corps of a Lieutenant General with the pay of a Brigadier. The exemption bill was discussed. The House continued the discussion of the bill to increase the army.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Hospital at Atlanta, Geo., 30th July, Thos. Sanders of Co. I, 39th N. C. Reg't.

In Sampson county, on the 8th ult., Ezekiel M. Boyett, in the 21st year of his age, of the "Sampson Plow Boys."

At Light Horse Battery, N. C. Aug. 25th, by accident, Arch'd L. Strickland and Alfred J. Bloodworth of the "River Guards."

Of typhoid fever, in Goldsboro', on the 16th April, Wm. T. Bauty, in the 23d year of his age, of the 1st Reg't, from Northampton county.

Of typhoid fever, at the N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, 16th July, William A. Davis, a member of the 32d Reg't, from Northampton county.

At Petersburg, Aug. 7th, of wounds received at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Cicero Franklin Lyon, Lieut. in company F, 1st Reg't, aged 27.

In Wake county, July 12, A. H. Dunn, Quartermaster of the 55th Reg't.

In Davie county, 8th July, Henderson E. Livengood, aged 26, a member of Co. E, 2d Reg't.

At the Banner Hospital, Richmond 22d ult., of wounds at the battle of Malvern Hill, J. Scott Wilson, aged 22, a member of Co. D, 14th Reg't.

In hospital, near Richmond, 1st ult., A. L. Starns, of Capt. Brown's company from Mecklenburg Co. Also, on the 3d ult., in hospital at Greenwood, John L. Reid, of the same company. Also, on the battle field, near Gordonsville, 9th ult., 1st Corp'l John S. Gibbs, of same company.

At Bird Island Hospital, Richmond, July 12th, of wounds received at the battle of Malvern Hill, Geo. W. Harper, of Halifax County, a member of company I, 12th regiment, aged exactly 22 years the day of the battle.

In Petersburg, 24th August, of typhoid fever, Mark Fulbright, of Brem's Artillery, aged 22, of Catawba Co.

Killed in the battle of Gloriette, in Mexico, John Randolph Martin, son of Edmund D. Martin, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

In Bladen county, 15th August, Mr. J. B. Singletary, in the 29th year of his age, a soldier of Capt. G. Yates's company, at Fort St. Philip, Old Brunswick.

In Bladen county, 26th August, of Typhoid fever, A. H. Robeson, aged 21, a member of Capt. Patterson's Artillery Company.

In Petersburg, of Typhoid fever, 24th August, Singleton Wilson Lacy, son of Rev. Dr. Lacy, aged 17 years and 7 months, a member of the 43d Reg't.

On the morning of the 2d inst., in General Hospital, at Wilmington, of Brain Fever, John Nunnery, private of Co. I, (Capt. Sloan's) 51st Reg't N. C. Troops, aged 22 years.

In Caintuck District, New Hanover co., 29th Aug., of wounds received in battle at Hanover Court House, on 27th May last, Sergeant Alonzo Pridgen, of Co. E, 18th N. C. T., in the 26th year of his age.

Of a wound received at the battle of Malvern Hill, Lieut. Ephraim Geer, of the 30th Reg't.

Near Richmond, 3d Aug., of typhoid fever, Mr. Charles Cox, aged 28 years. The deceased fought gallantly in nearly all the battles near Richmond. He was born in Onslow county.

RAGS.—We were startled a few days ago by information that the people have so far ceased to save or to bring their rags to market, that one of the largest paper mills in the State has been obliged to stop and send agents to scour the State in search of rags; and that there is danger that the mill in this vicinity may also be under the necessity of suspending operations for the same cause. We call the attention of our readers to the subject, and urge them to send forward their rags.

MORE PEARS.—Mr. Hugh McLean of Harnett has presented us with some more very fine Duchesse d'Angouleme Pears, one of which measured 12¼ inches in circumference and weighed 18 ounces. We have never seen this fruit so large, perfect and abundant as during the present season.

A LARGE HAUL.—On Tuesday last the Receiver at Savannah, Geo., sold sequestered bank and railroad stocks of alien enemies to the large amount of $416,640, which amount goes into the Confederate Treasury.

Dividend.—The Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, 5 per cent.

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6.—The following letter [says the Examiner,] is from an officer of Gen. Jackson's corps:

"WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.—About 2 P. M., Gen Ewell, whose division, except Trimble's brigade, had remained at Bristow, was pressed by heavy columns of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton. The Yankees were checked, with great loss on their side—some 100 killed and wounded on our part. Gen. Ewell rejoined Jackson in the evening, when the whole army moved towards Sudley's Mills, the enemy immediately occupying Manassas. In the evening a bloody fight ensued on or near Dogan's farm, already hallowed by the blood of our brave men shed on the 21st of July 1861. Gen. Jackson was satisfied with the result, though our loss in officers is peculiarly heavy.

"THURSDAY.—A terrific battle took place this afternoon, near the scene of last night's fight—the enemy repulsed with loss.

"FRIDAY.—Nearly all day engaged in fighting. The enemy attacked us four several times, and each time was successfully repelled.

"SATURDAY.—This was the grand day before which all other days of this war pale. McClellan, Halleck, Pope, *et id omne genus,* are gathered on the same plain, and marshal their mighty hosts for the subjugation of the rebels! No—for the preservation of their capital! Ninety thousand Yankees, as if by the movement of a spring, are thrown with thundering force upon our gallant army—men wearied with heavy marches and continuous fights. Without the usual prelude of skirmishing, they attack our whole line simultaneously, and are driven back with a loss almost fabulous. Again they come—again repulsed. Fresh divisions—McClellan's chosen troops—Fitz John Porter's corps of regulars—come up to meet the fate of their comrades, when at last, our boys could be restrained no longer. With a yell they charged on the retreating enemy, when a rout ensued equal to that of Bull Run, of the 21st July, 1861. They were pursued for miles—they flying to Centreville, and we following immediately behind.

"*Sunday night.*—The main battle of yesterday was fought on the line of railroad from Gainesville to Alexandria—the independent track which was commenced but not completed—our left resting near Sudley's Mill and right on the battle field of the 21st July, 1861—commencing in rear of Groveton, by the Dogan house, and widening up in the rout.

"Such a series of battles have never occurred on this continent. Lee's army has marched, within a fortnight, 150 miles, and fought four battles and sundry combats. We owe to God a debt of gratitude for all his mercies, and for his evident intervention in our behalf as a people."

We have also been furnished with the following extract from a private letter:

"GAINESVILLE, Sept. 1.—We have given the Yankees an awful drubbing—surpassing any day before Richmond. Jackson and Longstreet used them up. They went off in Bull Run style. Our left (Jackson) fought on the left of the turnpike, about where Evans fought them first on the 21st July. Longstreet whipped them exactly upon the ground at the Henry House. Three Yankees lie dead under a little tree where poor Bartow lay. We whipped them three times nearly upon the same ground, and Manassas 21st, makes four times. They ought to be satisfied now. I have just heard that the Yankees have gone from Centreville, and are pushing for life to Washington.

"Sept. 1, 6 P. M.—In the saddle at Sudley's Church—Our troops going on to Fairfax—enemy "skedaddling" yet, and we are getting prisoners and contrabands innumerable. As soon as we arrest the Yankees we release the privates and send them to Harper's Ferry, on their way home. The officers we keep.

HARRISONBURG, Sept. 4.—The Provost Marshal at New Market, writes to-day that the Yankees evacuated Winchester night before last, burning all their stores and blowing up the magazine. They also burnt one whole square in the town.

HARRISONBURG, Sept. 4.—We have Baltimore papers of the first and second instant. They report the Federal loss in the battle of Friday to be not less than 8000 killed and wounded. They claim a victory! ! ! Of Saturday's fight the American says: "The advantage remained with the rebels. The Sun styles it an "utter rout." Their losses, up to Friday night, were estimated at 17,000. Gen. Buford, Hatch, Taylor, and Patrick were killed. Gens. Schenck, Tower, Kearney and Siegel severely wounded. Colonel Fletcher Webster, son of the late Daniel Webster, was killed.

The Baltimore American has a list of more than 150 officers killed.

Pope's reports admits a loss of 8,000 on Friday.

The American contains an account of the fight at Richmond, Kentucky, which admits that the Federals were defeated with immense loss, and driven to Lexington. Gen. Bull Nelson was severely wounded.

Gen. McClellan retains command only of the "army of the Potomac." He was not sent to Pope."

Several gentlemen who left Manassas last Monday reached this city last evening. Up to their departure there was no intelligence of another battle. All of our troops had disappeared in the direction of Centreville, in pursuit of the enemy.

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, in the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was estimated by our generals, after a survey of the field, at between 18 and 20,000. Thousands of the enemy's wounded were on Monday evening lying on the field just where they had fallen.

In comparison with that of the enemy, our loss is almost miraculously small. Our wounded, it is said by those who have had the best opportunities of judging, will number between 6 and 7000; while our loss in killed, will not exceed 600. The great majority of the wounds received by our men are said to be slight.

From the Enquirer, 6th inst.

The dispatches from Harrisonburg, contain some of the confessions of the enemy as to their losses in the recent battles. Up to Friday night—the evening before the great battle—they admit that their losses amounted to *seventeen thousand men!*

We do not credit the reports of McClellan's death. We do not think it probable he was in the fight. A very large portion of his command was detached to Pope's assistance; but had he himself gone, he would have ranked Pope and taken the command—which was probably not desired, as Pope was specially brought on to redeem the campaign which McClellan had lost. The mortality among the enemy's generals is, however, very great, according to their own statements—four killed and four severely wounded.

We learn from a discreet gentleman who was present, that Gen. Lee declared the victory of Saturday to be the most decisive of the war. The enemy were slain in vast numbers, and were thoroughly routed, going off in less disorder, indeed, than in the former Bull Run stampede, but thoroughly demoralized. The largest estimate of our loss, as compared with that of the enemy, was one-fourth. Others stated it as not more than *an eighth!* Immediately after the battle, forward movements were commenced by our army, some of which it would be improper to mention. It is reported that Gen. Lee has had his headquarters for a time at least, as low down as Anandale, eight miles from Alexandria.

The retreat of the enemy from Winchester was conducted hastily, and with the determination to do all the harm possible in the most expeditious manner. Hence the explosion of the powder magazine and the destruction of property by fire. Two whole blocks were burned. The ammunition, commissary and quartermaster stores were not sufficiently concentrated to admit of speedy destruction, and to a great extent were abandoned. An immense amount fell into our hands. Sixty prisoners were taken by our cavalry, who have now possession of Winchester and a post some distance beyond.

Thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise, belonging to yankee sutlers, were found uninjured.

The past few days have been occupied in the burial of the dead on the plains of Manassas. The movements of the armies beyond are unknown, the game of strategy being now deemed essential by both combatants—the one for the preservation, the other for the capture of Washington.

A flag of truce was sent from the enemy's lines a day or two after the last battle, asking permission to bury their dead. It was granted. Soon after a regiment of negroes armed with spades, appeared upon the scene. After they had performed their work, they were very properly taken in charge by our troops; most of them being runaway "contrabands."

PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Capt. Robinett, of 16th Va. Reg't, who was in the battle, and wounded in the hand, arrived here yesterday, having left the scene of battle on Sunday morning last. He states that the battle raged with terrible fury from 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon until 9, when darkness put an end to the conflict. Our troops drove the enemy steadily before them, but under the cover of night they succeeded in placing a considerable distance between themselves and our forces. Pope threw out a picket of two brigades on Saturday night. These were advanced upon at an early hour Sunday morning by our forces, when the enemy fell back, expecting to find Pope and the main body a short distance in the rear to support them, but they were not there. During the night the Yankees had given leg bail. The two brigades, upon discovering that all support had been withdrawn, surrendered after but very slight resistance.—*Express.*

From the North.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the New York Times of Monday last. It contains but very meagre accounts of the battle Saturday, but acknowledges that Gen. Pope was forced to fall back, and that the advantages gained, on the whole, were with the Confederates. It publishes a long list of killed and wounded, occupying three or four columns, the greater portion of whom are officers. —*Express.*

[In the list we notice as killed Brig. Gens. Hatch, Coulter, Buford and Stahl; wounded Brig. Gens. Schenck and Robinson; Col. Fletcher Webster and many other Cols. killed. The Times claims success on Thursday and Friday, but admits defeat and retreat on Saturday. Pope's official report for Friday is given. He claims victory on that day, but says he lost "not less than 8000 killed and wounded." Excitement in Washington intense.]

From the 21st Regiment.—We learn by a private letter that the 21st Regiment was in the engagement on Friday the 21st ult. Our informant was at Gordonsville and heard the particulars from others. The loss in the regiment as stated to him, was 4 killed and from 10 to 12 wounded. But one of the killed was known to him at that time; his name was Fulk, of Co. F. Of the wounded W. H. Thomas, Co. D. in the hand, John Vaughn, Co. I, in the shoulder, and Kingsbury in the thigh, with several in the companies from Surry county, but whose names could not be recollected, were reported to him. Also Capt. Wilson, of Yadkin, wounded in the leg and arm. Capt. Shore mortally wounded in the lungs. Col. Fulton led them into action, and the men will follow anywhere he goes. The Conscripts intended for the 21st Reg't. from Stokes, Forsyth and Surry counties, were at Gordonsville, drilling. There is some sickness among them, mostly measles, mumps and colds, though there are none dangerous.

Of the part borne by the 21st Reg't in any of the latter battles we have heard nothing.

Winston Sentinel, 6th

[This regiment is in Ewell's Division.]

Baton Rouge—Rumors from the Mouth of the Mississippi.—The Memphis Appeal says: "A private letter from Clinton, La., dated August 25th, says; 'A. M. Seloon, a planter of this neighborhood, just arrived from Baton Rouge, reports that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to our fleet, consisting of 18 vessels. The Yankees evacuated Baton Rouge in great haste several days ago, on Friday or rather Thursday night. They took away all the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into their army.'

We publish this statement as to the operations at the mouth of the river, as received, without vouching for its correctness. We have no reason to contradict it; on the contrary, the frequently reported presence of a Confederate fleet in the Gulf, of which mention has been made for several weeks in various quarters, is beginning to assume a shape of truth. The unexplained and unexpected abandonment of Baton Rouge. by the enemy, and the concentration of his forces at New Orleans, looks as if Butler had become aware of some new and threatening danger—perhaps the approach of the naval force alluded to."

The Yankees Evacuating Nashville—CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5.—Reliable information has been received that the Yankees are moving all their heavy siege guns from Nashville northward by the Gallatin Turnpike, the Railroad being destroyed. They probably intend to send them to Bowling Green, where they may make a stand.

Rumored Capture of Lexington.—Private intelligence reached Lynchburg on Wednesday that General Kirby Smith entered and occupied Lexington, Ky., on Sunday last. The Republican doubts the truth of the report.

From Cumberland Gap.—Reported Surrender Again.—Passengers by the Western train, yesterday, bring intelligence that the Federal Army under Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, had surrendered to the Confederate forces, under Gen. Stevenson. No particulars could be ascertained, nor were we able to learn whether there was a fight previous to the capitulation. The report has some degree of probability in it, but we are not prepared to say that it is true.—*Lynchburg Republican, 5th.*

Gen. Ewell.—A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening, says that he left the General at Buckland, in Prince William, on Monday evening, when he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. A telegraphic dispatch received here yesterday confirms this statement.—*Rich'd Examiner, 6th.*

Stuart's Spoils.—The Central Presbyterian (Richmond) says that "there is now a captured letter of Gen. Pope's to Gen. McClellan, in the office of our Secretary of War, in which he informs him that of the 60,000 soldiers in his army, 20,000 were, last week, in such a state of disaffection, that they could not be trusted in a fight."

A Wager Won.—One of Stuart's officers, in an account of the late raid says: We caught Pope's quartermaster and got his and commissary's safes with a large amount of money in them. This quartermaster has been a good deal in Warrenton, and when we passed through the next day, a young lady of the place found out she had a good joke on him. He had bet her a bottle of wine that he would be in Richmond by the 1st of September; so when she heard he was coming, she had the bottle of wine at the gate ready for him, to the great amusement of all parties. The fellow took it very good humoredly, and drank his wine to her very good health.

Organized.—The 59th Regiment N. C. T. was organized here yesterday by the election of the following field officers:

James D. Radcliffe, Colonel; Wm. S. Devane, Lieut. Colonel; Henry Harding, Major.

The following Companies compose this regiment:—

Co. A, from Sampson, Capt. W. S Devane.
" B, " Beaufort, " Henry Harding.
" C, " Craven, " Edward Mallett.
" D, " Chatham, " N. A. Ramsay.
" E, " Greene, " A. Croom.
" F, " Pitt, Greene and Wilson, Capt. A. J. Moore.
" G, " New Hanover, Capt. J. F. Moore.
" H, " Martin, " W. B. Lanier.
" I, " Alleghany, " A. B. Cox.
" K, " Onslow, " F. D. Koonce.

Wil. Journal, 6th inst.

BISHOP POLK.—Southern papers have been publishing a queer letter purporting to have been written by Bishop (now General) Leonidas Polk. We did not copy it, because it did not strike us, as it seemed to strike others, as being creditable to either the Bishop or the General. It turns out to be a yankee forgery. Bishop Elliott of Georgia writes the Savannah Republican as follows:—

"I happened to be with Bishop Polk, at Kingston, Ga., when a Nashville paper was handed him, by his son, containing this very letter, with such comments upon it as might be expected to proceed from a hireling Federal editor. Bishop Polk at once pronounced it *a vile forgery* from beginning to end."

Intellect Missing.—A corespondent of the Philadelphia "Presbyterian," reporting the late sittings of the General Assembly North, of the Presbyterian Church, says:

"No member from the South proper is present. We miss them. They were, of late years, among the most distinguished in the Assembly, intellectually considered."

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the evening of the 2d inst, by Rev. Robt. E. Terry, Capt. WM. M. PARSLEY, Co. F, 3d Reg't N. C. Troops, to ELIZA HALL, daughter of Henry Nutt, Esq., all of Wilmington.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Enoch Crutchfield, Mr. JOHN L. COBLE, of Randolph county, and Miss SUSANNAH SWAIM, daughter of Joshua Swaim, Esq., of Cedar Falls, N. C.

DIED,

At Carolina City, on the 22d of August, of pulmonary consumption, MARGARET ANN, wife of Dr. E. L. Perkins. Her death was calm and peaceful, as her life was a brilliant example of consistency and devotion.

At Petersburg, Va., on the 13th of August, HECTOR SMITH, aged 18 years, 8 months and 13 days, a member of Co. H, 46th Reg't, N. C. T. Mr. Smith was a son of Archibald C. Smith of Moore county. He left his parents, home and all that was dear to him, and went to defend all those sacred ties. He was a kind, dutiful son; none knew him but to love him; while his parents have sustained a heavy loss, his companions-in-arms a lovely associate—yet we love to hope their loss is his everlasting gain.
J. R.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber's School will open at the Lodge, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st. Terms per quarter of ten weeks $16.

Persons who propose to continue their sons at the School for less than two quarters are requested to state the fact in making application.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

Sept. 8. 58-2w

Mrs. Bryan will re-open her School on Monday, September 29th.

Sept. 8. 58-2t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of large quantities of Irish and Sweet Potatoes, onions, parsnips, beets, cabbages, okra, pepper, beans, apples, peaches, dried fruit, herbs and barks, vinegar, catsup, wine, pickles, honey, chickens, hams, butter, eggs, lard, soap and salves, contributed by the following persons: Mrs. N. Stewart, Mrs. H. Barnes, Mrs. A Parker, Mrs. C. Parker, Mrs. D. D. McBryde, Mrs. E. M. Byrd, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs. John C. Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Alex. R. Smith, Mrs. Jos. Lee, Mrs. Daniel Baine, Miss Charity McAlister and sisters, Mrs. H. McAlister, Mrs. Denning, Mrs. John McAlister, Miss R. J. Whitaker, Miss Annie McAlister, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. C. Wade, Mrs. Marshall Wade, Mrs. William Wade, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Robert Williams, Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. G. Murphy.

These articles have been forwarded to the Richmond Hospitals in charge of Mr. W. J. Myrover, who kindly undertook their delivery.

The Association desires gratefully to acknowledge the aid afforded Mr. Myrover in the transportation of the stores by Capt. Hurt and Mr. Wallace of Wilmington. Also, $20 received through Capt. T. D. Haigh.

The Association also gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $250 from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons for the benefit of the soldiers wounded in the late great battles.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ASHEBOROUGH, Randolph Co., Aug. 28, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Please oblige me by publishing the enclosed list of Subscriptions to the Gun-Boat Fund collected by different Ladies in the County and sent in to me as the General Collector for the County, to-wit:

Collected by Mrs. J. A. Craven	$24 00
" Dennis Curtis	53 25
" Lindsay Cox	9 75
" Dr. Virdin	29 25
" James Page	16 50*
" Jesse Cox	18 00
" Austin Lawrence	14 75*
" C. E. Colton	12 00*
" Wm. Long	9 00*

Those marked with a star have kindly directed me to deliver the amounts annexed to their names to the Cumberland Hospital Association for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, and the balance has been delivered to the collectors for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the soldiers in their respective neighborhoods. Mrs. R. C. McNEILL, Gen'l Collector.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AUGUST 31, 1862.

Distressing Occurrence.—In obedience to his country's call, ALLEN D. MARTIN, a citizen of Montgomery County, N. C., sometime last spring left his home, leaving a wife and four sprightly and healthy looking children, three sons and an infant daughter, aged 7, 4 and 2, years. On the 8th inst., the youngest son was taken sick, also the second and the oldest, all dying, the space between their deaths being about 36 hours. Distressing will be the sad news to the Father who is now in service in the 44th Reg't. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, support the bereaved parents in their distress.
A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC NEAR THE RAPIDAN, Aug. 29, 1862.

In Memoriam.

Died in Crow Hospital, Richmond, Aug. 8, 1862, from the effects of a wound received in the battles before Richmond, Corp'l HUGH W. W. McDOUGALD, Co. G, 24th Reg't, N. C. T. One who knew him well and intimately, and who loved him even as a brother, indites this piece to the memory of a North Carolinian, a braver than whom never trod the soil of Va. Leaving all the endearments of a home, made more dear by the presence of a widowed mother and a devoted sister, he, fifteen months ago, rushed to the defence of his country and manfully endured the different campaigns which his Reg't passed through. Affable in his manners, possessed of a kind and generous nature, he endeared to him the hearts of all with whom he was acquainted; and when the sad news reached us that he was no more, all felt it but a transition from this world to one of endless happiness. And while his loss is so deeply deplored by the Company, what must be the anguish and bereavement of his mother, whose declining years he fondly hoped to comfort and gladden when peace should once more bless our land? His loss is irreparable, but our sympathy for her in this affliction, the many friends whom he has left behind, and the hopes that he has inherited a better world, will in some degree "soothe the dull cold ear of death."

May he rest in peace. A FRIEND.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In memory of my oldest son, Lieut. ELI W. WINNINGHAM, of company I, 22d Reg't N. C. State Troops. At his country's call he left school and volunteered in the first company from Randolph county; he discharged his duties faithfully for twelve months, went through the battle of Seven Pines unharmed, but through fatigue he was attacked with bilious fever and putrid sore throat, and died at Richmond, Va., July 17th, aged 22 years and 18 days. He was a dutiful child, a professor of religion. He said to the Doctor you must not think I am afraid to die, for I left home a christian, and have tried to remain one in the camp. His death is a great loss to Ma, sister and brother, but we hope our loss is his eternal gain.

But now my son is gone,
To him there is no morrow,
Though time with us rolls on,
He's free from pain and sorrow.

Beloved by those he left behind,
No foe he had at home,
He was ever gentle, good and kind,
But the Lord bid him come.

Then fare thee well, loved one,
Ofttimes we'll think of thee,
And when we're called from time to come,
Oh may we follow thee.
MA.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Beeswax 45 to 50.
Bacon 35 to 37.
Lard 33 to 35.
Corn 1 50.
Cotton—Last sales 18 cents.
Cotton Yarn 3 50 to $4 per bunch.
Copperas $1 per lb.
Cotton Bagging—None in market.
Candles—Fayetteville mould none.
Flour—Family sold to-day at 22 05.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) 2 00 per bushel.
Molasses—N O. 2 50 by the bbl.
Nails $22 to $25 per keg.
Onions—2 25 per bushel.
Rye 2 00. Oats 75.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—retailing at 50 to 75.
4-4 Sheetings 50. Osnaburgs 50.
Salt—Sound 12 50 to $15 for 50 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes in demand at 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 25 to 37½.
Tallow 35 to 40.
Wool 75 to $1.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Augusta, cotton quiet: Bacon 40 to 50; Corn 1 40 to 1 70; Wheat $4 to $5; Flour $24 to $30; 4-4 Sheetings 45½ to 46; Osnaburgs 44½ to 49½.

By C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

COWS AND CALVES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Market House to-morrow, Tuesday, 9th inst., 6 or 8 Cows and Calves, among which are some No. 1 Milch Cows.

Sept. 8. 1t

SALT.

125 BUSHELS SUPERIOR SOUND SALT, on consignment, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Sept. 8, 1862. 58-2t

ENVELOPES!

FANCY ENVELOPES, various colors, for sale by
J. C. POE.

ENVELOPES!

LADIES' NOTE SIZE ENVELOPES, assorted colors, for sale by J. C. POE.

ENVELOPES!

PLAIN, business size Envelopes, for sale by
J. C. POE.

Sept. 8. 58-2tpd

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN with 1 or 2 children, a good washer and cook. One that can come well recommended I will pay a liberal price for.
C. M. VANORSDELL.

Sept. 8. 58-2t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1862.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the Salt Commissioner for this County, distribute the Salt sent to him between the citizens of the different Districts in the County to the following discreet persons, viz:

71st District, Neill R. Blue.
Lock's Creek, Sherwood Hawley.
Flea Hill, G. W. Lawrence.
Gray's Creek, T. W. Devane.
Carver's Creek, C. D. Nixon.
Silver Run, Daniel McDonald.
Black River, J. W. Godwin.
Quewhiffle, Peter Munroe.
Rockfish, D. McDugald.
Cedar Creek, Arthur Melvin.

The said Salt to be paid for by the Commissioners from each District upon receipt of the same, and only to be distributed to heads of families, and equal portions to each family, keeping in all cases a list of those who get the same, each family taking their turn.

From the Minutes.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

SALT NOTICE.

THE persons named in the above order are hereby notified that I have received forty-six sacks (138 bushels) of salt, which I will deliver to them on Thursday next, 11th inst.

On Wednesday the 10th inst., I will distribute to such persons as did not get any of the last Salt, the portion allotted to the Fayetteville and Cross Creek Districts.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Com.

Sept. 8. 1t

NOTICE.

I WILL commence my SCHOOL on the Hill, between Mr. Worth's and Mr. Broadfoot's, on Monday 8th Sept.
H. P. COLE.

Sept. 8. 58-2tpd

A Fine Liquid Toilet Soap on hand at my Factory.

Send in your orders. Samples may be seen at the Observer office. C. P. JONES.

Sept. 8. 1t

HEADQUARTERS, District of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO complete the defences of the Cape Fear, it is necessary that the Planters in this vicinity should furnish slave labor.

The slave owners in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus, can without serious inconvenience, furnish the labor necessary to complete the work in a short period.

As they would be the principal sufferers, should the enemy acquire possession of this region, they are required to furnish one-fifth of their able-bodied male slaves.

These slaves should be provided by their owners with axes and shovels, or spades, and also with two or three days' provisions, until they can be supplied from this place.

The owners will see that they are present on Monday, September 7, either at this place or at one of the Forts on the river.

A prompt compliance with this order will render it unnecessary that the military should be sent into the country to procure laborers.

The slaves will be returned as soon as their services can possibly be dispensed with.

T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig. Gen'l Com'dg.

Sept. 4, 1862. 58-3t

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

C. S. A. BUTTONS,
STAFF BUTTONS,
GOLD LACE.
GOLD CORD.

English Navy Blue Cloth!
Crenshaw, Gray and Sky Blue Cloth!

Those beautifully embroidered COLLARS, for Staff, Surgeons, Generals, Captains and Lieutenants,
Above goods are daily expected for FALL TRADE.
2,000 Yards N. CAROLINA daily expected.
5,000 Yards COUNTRY HOMESPUN
Wanted immediately.
10,000 PAIR COUNTRY KNIT SOCKS
Wanted immediately.
CASH paid at BALDWIN'S,
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 4. 58*3w

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Angus Shaw dec'd, at Sept. Term of Cumberland County Court, 1862, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES JENKINS, Adm'r.

Sept. 10, 1862. 57-4tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of the late Benjamin R. Huske, at the September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 6, 1862. 58-3t

TOBACCO.

I HAVE several boxes of TOBACCO for sale by the box; it is put up right and will not rot.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Sept. 1. 56-i6tpd

NEGROES TO SELL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will on the 27th day of September, 1862, at the Court House in Lumberton, expose to public sale, on a credit of Six Months, the following SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Arch'd J. Currie, dec'd, viz: John aged 14 years, Caroline aged 11 years, William aged 9 years.

Bonds with approved security required of purchasers before the said negroes are removed.

D. M. CURRIE, Commissioner.

Sept. 6. 58*3tpd

WANTED!

20 GOOD HANDS to make SALT on the COAST, for which high wages will be paid. The location is healthy, and the hands under the personal supervision of Mr. J. D. McArthur. Apply to him in Wilmington, at Mr. A. E. Hall's office, or to us in Fayetteville.
D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 6. 58tf

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery either at the Camp of the 48th Reg't, N. C. Troops in Va., or to me in Fayetteville, N. C., of each of the following DESERTERS from Co. D, 48th Reg't, viz:

Horace A. Bridges, Malphus Matthis, Wm. Ballard, Geo. Dumas Stutts and Cornelius A. Stutts. These men deserted at Camp Stonewall, near Petersburg, Va., and are supposed to be at or near their respective homes in *Moore county.*

All other members of this Company who are absent without leave, are hereby *warned* to report to me or in Camp immediately, otherwise they will be treated as Deserters.

☞ Remember that the Reward and Expenses are taken from the Soldier's pay.

By order of
Rob't C. Hill, Col. 48th Reg't, N. C. Troops.
J. H. ANDERSON,
1st Lieut. Co. D, 48th Reg't, N. C. T.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1862. 58-2t*pd

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1862.

James McMillan, David McKeller and wife Mary, Alexander McMillan and Catharine Jane McMillan *vs.* Archibald McMillan.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Aug. 1862.

58*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Blank Warrants for sale.

From the Savannah Republican.

THE SALT QUESTION.

Mr. Editor: Having read numerous articles in the papers on the manufacture of salt, and that many of our enterprising planters and citizens are already engaged in making that indispensable article, I perceive there are many who entertain doubts as to whether it will answer all the purposes of curing and preserving meats in this climate; which is a very important thing to our planters at this present time, as they will, early in the fall, commence preparations for putting up their provisions for next year, and they should know, ere it is too late, whether this salt will answer their wants.

I ask a small space to lay before our people a few important facts in regard to this sea-coast salt and its proper uses, which I am sure will prove of great value and interest to them. It will save them time and money; also ensure them a good supply of provisions that will not spoil in this climate.

I have had an experience of a number of years in curing, salting and packing all kinds of meats at the North (previous to this war,) for Southern and Foreign markets, therefore I am able to state, from a practical knowledge of the various kinds of salt, that the salt being manufactured on our coast and in the interior, is almost worthless for putting up meats in this climate, unless they use a portion of coarse Turk's Island Salt with it; for it is not substantial enough to retain its proper strength but a short time, as it dissolves immediately after putting it into brine or pickle; therefore there is nothing to sustain the meat. The brine will not preserve the meat unless there is sufficient salt upon the meat that will not dissolve or evaporate.

I have examined several samples of this sea-coast salt, some of which resembles flakes of snow, and some is as fine as any ground table salt that I ever saw; but it is not fit for packing meat with. It is as good as Ashton's or Worthington's Liverpool Salt for making brine or rubbing the blood out of the meat, and it is better than either of the above for family use. It has not the requisite strength for retaining the virtues of meat packed in brine. It does not contain solids, and there is but one kind of salt that is suitable for the purpose; that is Turk's Island Salt, which is of a hard rocky nature and will not dissolve.

To put up Mess Beef or Pork with this fine sea coast salt, is like throwing the meat to the dogs, for in this warm climate it will spoil in a few weeks, unless every particle of blood is drawn from the meat, before packing, and none but persons who have had large and extensive experience in curing meat are capable of judging, for the two most essential points in curing meat is to preserve its real nature and sweetness, and protect it from generating heat. It the least amount of blood is left in the meat, the pickle will very soon become sour, and the consequence is the meat is bound to spoil.

Northern packers use Liverpool Salt for curing their meats, but not for packing purposes. And this sea-coast salt being much finer than Liverpool, it is not half as strong, and is only fit for brine and rubbing meat with, and it requires a double quantity to that of the Liverpool. And I would advise all our planters who contemplate using this coast salt for curing their Bacon, Hams and shoulders with, to use double the quantity to that of ordinary Liverpool, otherwise their meat will be a dead loss. I would also advise them not to attempt to put up Mess Beef with this sea-coast salt, unless they have Turk's Island Salt to pack it with, as it will prove a perfect failure in this climate.

The majority of our planters will only cure Bacon this fall, therefore I propose giving them a receipt for putting up the best quality of Bacon and Sugar-cured Hams that ever came to the Southern market, and put up with sea-coast salt:

For putting up Bacon and Sugar cured Hams.

Let our planters, after killing their hogs, follow this simple method of cutting them up; divide the carcase into two halves as usual, then separate the hams and shoulders from the sides, take each side and divide it in four parts by cutting lengthwise and across through the middle, making two flank and two back pieces to each side. By cutting this way, you do not have the spare ribs, to "gnaw over," but make your bacon much sweeter.

To cure them, rub them thoroughly with salt, in all the open places and elsewhere, then pile them up on some boards properly arranged, so as to let them drain, being careful that the flies do not sting them, allow them to remain so for two days, then pack them into a barrel or hogshead, (according to the quantity you wish to cure,) till it is ¾ full, then fill it up with pickle*, putting some kind of pressure on top, to keep the meat below the surface of the brine, let it remain this way for two weeks, then take out the pieces and let them drain†, then put them into an empty barrel again without any salt, and fill it up with sugar pickle‡, and let them remain so for a week or ten days, then take them out and hang them up in the smoke-house, and smoke them gradually from four to six days. Corn cobs make the best smoke. They should, after hanging in the smoke house for a week or so, be taken down and packed in an air-tight cask, and placed in some dry shed or barn, until required for use or for market.

The above is the original Northern process of curing "Sugar-cured Hams," and if our planters desire a choice stock of well cured hams and bacon, they will obtain them by following the above process.

By this method of curing, 2,000 lbs. of choice, sweet bacon can be put up at the low cost of $20, reckoning all the things used at the present high rate of prices. The cost being one cent per pound for curing from 100 lbs. to 50,000 lbs., and that, too, as fine and choice a meat as ever came to this market.

Now, if this is not worthy the notice of our planters, then I must say that "salt won't save them."

There are other processes of curing and putting up Mess Beef, Mess Pork, Smoked Beef, Dry Salted Meats, &c., by Northern packers for foreign markets, which I should be happy to bring before our planters and citizens, provided it will meet with your approval.

Respectfully yours, WESTPHALIA.

*This pickle is made as follows: To 20 gallons of water, add 70 lbs of this sea coast salt, (if Liverpool salt, half the quantity); add 7 lbs of the cheapest kind of sugar; add ½lb saltpetre and ½lb saleratus or bi-carb. soda. Put them in a large kettle and boil by a brisk fire, keeping it well stirred till the scum commences to rise, then skim the scum off till it ceases to rise, after which it should be put into a barrel to cool

†The pickle which remains in the barrel will be ½ blood, and should be immediately reboiled over, taking the scum and blood off as fast as it rises to the top. When the scum ceases to rise, the pickle will become very clear. It is then carefully dipped out, as a great part of the blood adheres to the side and bottom of the kettle, and should be kept from mixing with the pickle again. This pickle, when cold, is poured upon the meat. But under any circumstances, *never pour warm or hot pickle upon meat.*

‡This sugar pickle is simply the same as above, except that there is a double quantity of sugar added when the meat comes to this process of cure.

Yankees Baffled.—The Baltimore Sun of the 25th has the following:

A few days since an expedition was fitted out at Newbern, N. C., to operate against Kinston, but on approaching the town discovered several batteries which could not be forced, and the expedition returned to Newbern.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE ARMY.

The Charleston Courier's very able and reliable army correspondent, "Personne," is now with our victorious army in Virginia. The Courier has two letters from him dated before the battles, from which we extract the following interesting paragraphs. Under date of Aug. 17, he writes:—

"Deserters arrive in our army every day, frequently forty and fifty, at different points along our line, and all tell the same story of disgust for the war. Many of those who are captured refused to be exchanged, and say they prefer to take an oath of allegiance, or remain in confinement, than to be returned to the North These facts speak volumes, and it is not difficult to imagine—although we have all along been too much given to delusive anticipations—that the termination of our troubles is near at hand. Before the Federal Government can avail itself of its draft of 300,000 men, I have every reason to believe that we shall be threatening Washington, if not moving upon Baltimore itself. Drafted men in such a cause will be utterly valueless They will be little better than a frightened herd of sheep at the very first shot, and will require twice their number in the rear, with fixed bayonets, to prick them up to duty. One of the straws which indicate which way the wind is blowing flew in my pathway, during the last few days. A noted Marylander offered to make a wager with me of $1000 to $100 that in less than sixty days the Confederate flag would be flying over the Custom House in Baltimore. Pressing him for his reasons in making such an apparently preposterous statement, he declined to give them, but said he was betting upon a certainty and would invest $20,000 in the same way. It is a significant fact and doubtless based upon some knowledge to which the gentleman is privy, but of which prudence forbids a revelation There is a great eruption of these apocalyptic individuals in Richmond society just now, and they exercise a most salutary influence. People breathe easier, talk more confidently, and through the rifts in the breaking clouds seem to see "the beginning of the end." You will not blame me, then, for predicting that within the aforesaid sixty days, Providence permitting, your "Army Correspondence" will be dated from the other side of the Potomac"

From his subsequent diary, Aug. 21st and 22d, we copy as follows:—

Nothing can be more picturesquely beautiful than the bivouac at night Thousands of troops line the woods on both sides of the road for miles Camp-fires are glimmering in the trees, muskets are stacked along the edge of the forest, and the men are disposed in every conceivable manner. Some are rolled up in their blankets and already dreaming away the fatigues of the day; some are sitting around the camp-fires watching the roasting ears, and discussing the "coming events which cast their shadows before," and some are among the trees, moving to and fro in the grey film of smoke that has arisen from the myriad fires and rests upon the earth. Between the dusty figures of the soldiers, the various occupations in which they are engaged, the road filled with wagons and guns, the appearance of the illuminated trees and bushes, forming against the deep gloom of the night a fantastic back ground, and all the details combined with the almost unnatural beauty, the spectacle resembles one vast embroidered transparency that has been worked by goblin hands Art, with her most opulent tents and fixtures, arrayed in her richest trappings, can never hope to equal those of the curious and careless efforts of nature. We live on what we can get—now and then an ear of corn, fried green apples, or a bit of ham broiled on a stick, but quite as frequently do without either from morning until night. We sleep on the ground without any other covering than a blanket, and consider ourselves fortunate if we are not frozen stiff before morning. The nights are both damp and cold.

August 22.—To-day, another busy scene. The army resumed its march at daylight. Longstreet's twelve brigades moving toward the Potomac on the right, and Jackson on the left. The latter has passed the Rapidan Station on the Virginia Central Rail Road, and is pressing on Northeast of Culpeper. Several small skirmishes have taken place on the front, and eighty or ninety prisoners went by on their way to the rear. Among the Yankees captured by Jackson were two men, who, as soon as they fell into our hands, commenced to ask after their old comrades in an artillery Company. An inquiry being instituted they confessed that eight months ago they were soldiers in our army, but that being tired of service had deserted and joined the ranks of the enemy. Without further ado, the General ordered them to be hung to a tree, which was done in the presence of a large portion of his army.

In Longstreet's division, there has also been active work. The enemy several times attempted to check our advance, but were signally repulsed. Pickett's, Wilcox's, and Pryor's brigades, were severally engaged at different periods of the day, and lost a few men killed and wounded. At Mountain Run, a small branch which joins the Rappahannock, a Federal battery of six pieces commenced this afternoon to throw shells by way of diversion, but were promptly engaged by the Donaldsonville battery, (Louisiana,) Capt. Mora, and soon after retired. In this affair General Roger Pryor had a narrow escape. While sitting on a fence by the roadside, a shell burst immediately over his head, and the fragments dashed into the ground around him on every side, but fortunately without doing injury. As he wears a light felt hat, and was plainly in sight of the artillerists, the presumption is that he was made their mark. Gen. Wilcox, likewise, received similar attentions. He was riding in advance of the army, attended by a single trooper, when the latter discovered one of the Yankee pickets peeping over the top of a boulder. "Shall I bring him down?" said the soldier. "No," replied the General, "better not waste your powder, the distance is too great." Hardly were the words out of his mouth, before 'whiz'—a Minnie ball flew within three inches of the General's ear, and lodged in the bank behind him. Subsequently he was wounded in the arm.

Among the incidents of the day which have kept the men in good humor, and eager for a fight, was a charge by a regiment of cavalry upon two companies of the 19th Mississippi Regiment. Thinking they had the Confederates surrounded, the Yankee Colonel demanded a surrender. "Surrender, be d—d," was the response, "Mississippians don't know how." In a moment more the yankee cavalry were dashing forward at full speed. Our men allowed them to come up within short range, and then opened. Thirty or forty saddles were emptied in less time than you can tell it, and without waiting for a repetition of the dose, the regiment took to its heels, and amid the cheers and jeers of the boys got out of sight in the most industrious manner possible.

To-day has been further signalized by the hanging of a spy—a man named Charles Mason, of Perrysville, Pennsylvania. It appears that as one of the couriers of Gen. Longstreet was carrying an order, he was met by this man who inquired "whose division do you belong to?" "Longstreet's." The courier then asked, "whose division do *you* belong to?" "Jackson's," was the reply. A gray Confederate uniform favored this idea, and a conversation ensued. As the two travelled together, the courier observed that there was a disposition on the part of his companion to drop behind, and finally he was astonished by a pistol presented at his breast, and a demand for the delivery of the papers he carried in his belt. Having no other resource, the latter surrendered the documents, when the spy deliberately shot him in the back and ran. Soon after the courier was found by some of his friends, and narrated the particulars of the affair, describing the man so minutely, that when subsequently arrested, he was known beyond a peradventure. He had, for instance, two defective front teeth, was a pale-faced, determined looking and quick spoken person.

A search was at once instituted, but fortunately he fell into our hands by his own foolishness. It is stated—but I do not vouch for this—that this morning the spy rode up to Gen. Jones, who was at the head of his column, and said: "General, I am the chief courier of Gen. Jackson. He desires me to request you to order your column to be reversed at once." The order was of course given and the pretended courier rode away. His next exploit was to ride up to the Colonel of one of our regiments, and give him the same command he had given Jones. The Colonel was a shrewd officer, however, and remarked: "I am not in the habit of receiving my orders from Gen. Jackson." "Well, sir, those were my orders from him to you." "What cavalry are you from?" The courier hesitated a moment, and said, "from the Hampton Legion." "In whose division and brigade is that?" asked the Colonel. This confused him still more, and he could only reply, "I don't know—I have forgotten." Being then taken into custody and examined, several papers were found upon his person written in short hand, and an abbreviated long hand, embracing the information he had obtained. A pair of lieutenant's shoulder straps were also concealed in his pocket These discoveries being made, the man confessed that he was a yankee, and belonged to the Union army, but in the capacity of an independent scout. He admitted further that he had observed and reported the movements of our army, but denied having killed the courier. He claimed that it was done by a party of Texans with whom he was traveling.

These various facts being conclusive, the court martial by which he was tried had little hesitation in finding him "guilty," and sentencing him to be hung. The execution took place this afternoon, under the direction of Gen Evans, in the presence of his brigade and a large number of soldiers. The prisoner was mounted on a horse, his hands tied behind him, and he was driven beneath a tree. The rope which was little larger than an ordinary bed-cord, then being adjusted, he was ordered to stand upon the saddle. As he did so, a soldier gave a sharp cut to the animal, and in a second more the spy was jerking convulsively from the limb above him. He met his fate with great stoicism, and appeared perfectly satisfied with what he had accomplished, but to the last denied all participation in the act of shooting Longstreet's courier. He said that he had an uncle and aunt who lived in Clark County, Virginia, that the latter had made him the Confederate uniform which he wore.

At no time since the march commenced have the main bodies of the two armies been more than five miles apart. When one reflects that the enemy have a force greatly superior to our own, that we are twenty or thirty miles from our depots of supplies, and that the army has to be subsisted day by day from these points, by the slow process of wagon transportation, it is easy to conceive the confident spirit and determination that animates both our Generals and soldiers. A reverse is not dreamed of.

Inauguration of Gov. Vance.—Gov. Vance will probably arrive in this City on Friday or Saturday next, and will take the oaths of office on Monday next, the 8th instant.

We understand the inauguration will take place in the Capitol Square, and will be public. The oaths of office will be administered by Chief Justice Pearson; and the inauguration will commence about twelve o'clock. A large concourse of people will no doubt be present on the occasion.

We learn that the fine band of the 26th regiment, stationed near Petersburg, will be present on the occasion.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Oath of Office.—We presume it is not generally known, says the Raleigh Standard, that the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act requiring all Judges, Justices, and others holding office in this State, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, before proceeding further in the discharge of their duties. The law is a very proper one, but we confess we did not know of its existence until our attention was called to it by a friend, a few days since. We give the law, as follows:—

An Act to amend the Revised Code, Chapter 76, entitled Oaths.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and all Justices of the Peace, and all other persons holding any office in this State, who are required to take an oath of office before proceeding to discharge the duties of such office, shall be required before proceeding further in discharge of the duties of the office, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 21st Sept 1861]

Yankees in Beaufort County.—The presence of the Yankees in Washington continues to afford facilities for the escape of large numbers of negroes from all parts of the county, and from Pitt and Martin counties. The Yankees are confiscating and appropriating to their own use the produce of the farmers of that section. A friend informs us that recently there were about 1000 Yankee troops at Washington. Another states that they have lately been reinforced by 500 cavalry. He also informs us that Stanly has certainly given notice to the people of Beaufort, and perhaps to other counties, that they must take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government, or leave, of course without their property. The object is to possess themselves of the property of our people, or compel them to ignore their own government, which will, of course, subject them to the draft now being enforced in Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, and throughout the Northern States.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Yankee Raid in Onslow.—An intelligent and reliable citizen of Onslow informs us that the enemy did not land in the county more than 500 or 600 men, during his recent raid. Five or six steamers made their appearance near Swansboro' on the 22d ult., but did not land in force until Saturday. They destroyed Mr. Barnum's salt factory entire, at Swansboro', and then went up Queen's creek, and landed on Mr. I. N. Sanders' farm, destroying much of the standing corn—passed on to Mr. Hawkins' and Col. Sanders' salt factories—destroyed the former, and damaged the latter considerably. Fortunately, the destruction of salt factories was not so great as reported, some of them being at points they did not reach. They plundered houses, killed the hogs and cattle, and stole everything they could well remove, taking off about 50 negroes with them. They left on Sunday.—*Ibid.*

The West and the War.—The people of the mountains are turning out *en masse,* it appears to us. Col. G. N. Folk, of Buncombe, has just organized the "First Battalion of N. C. Cavalry," of which he is Lieut. Colonel. The battalion consists of six companies of eighty men each, every man of whom has furnished his own horse, &c. They are armed with the celebrated Enfield rifle and are ready for duty. They were organized at Asheville on the 18th ult. Col. Folk informs us that a full regiment of Partizan infantry has been formed and organized since his battalion was formed. L. M. Allen, Colonel; Marcus Erwin, Lt. Colonel. Col. F. tells us this is one of the finest bodies of men he ever saw. They compose a full regiment, and are also armed with the Enfield rifle.

Col. R. G. A. Love is at the head of another full regiment, which has been organized within the last month. This is said to be a number one set of men. Wesley Clayton is Lieut. Col., and Wm. McDowell, of Macon, is Major. This regiment will be ready for the field very shortly.

Dr. Joseph McDowell has had in camp for several months, at the Warm Springs, a battalion consisting of six companies of infantry and two of artillery. They are in a thorough state of discipline and capable of any amount of hardship. Dr. McDowell is Lieut. Colonel and Harry Deaver, Major.

The foregoing presents a very creditable little chapter in the history of Western North Carolina's efforts for Southern independence. And now we can write down truthfully *sixty-one regiments from North Carolina,* with men enough in detached companies and in course of organization to make nearly a dozen more. What do the Yankees think of our Union sentiment?

State Journal.

Deserters from the Yankees.—Seventy-four deserters from Pope's army arrived at Gordonsville Friday. They expressed themselves tired of fighting, and represented the condition of Pope's command as one of almost entire demoralization. The license allowed the men to plunder and rob as they pleased had worked badly on the morals and discipline of the army, and had rendered it almost a mob, kept together and controlled only by frequent and heavy punishments.

Richmond Dispatch, 1st inst.

Desertion of Unionists.—Three hundred and sixty Union men from Pierpoint's dominions joined General Loring a few days since, and our intelligence is that these deluded men now see the error of their ways, and are daily flocking in crowds to our standard.—*Ib.*

Brief.—Gen'l Ruggles, in a despatch dated Baton Rouge, August 25th, thus announces to Gen'l Van Dorn that our troops had occupied that place:—

"We have the town.
DANIEL RUGGLES."

Ladies' Vocabulary.—The Augusta Chronicle says: Any one would suppose that sewing was the most peaceful and quiet occupation in the world, and yet it is absolutely horrifying to hear ladies talk of stilettos, bodkins, gatherings, surgings, hemmings, gorings, cattings, whippings, lacings, cuffings and beatings! What a list of abominables!

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—Northern papers of Aug. 30th have been received.

A train from Warrenton Junction for Alexandria escaped capture by dashing under a full head of steam to Manassas Junction, where it ran violently into another train, producing a general smash and a heavy loss of life. Stuart's Cavalry subsequently occupied Manassas Junction. At both places they captured a large amount of stores and a number of prisoners.

Pope's official dispatch, dated August 29th, claims a victory over Gen. Longstreet, and the capture of one thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. He says that Heintzleman's corps would move against Jackson, six miles west of Centreville, at daylight, and he did not see how Jackson could escape without heavy loss.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that several States are much farther behind in raising their quota of troops under the new call, and that it has been represented that there will be very few where drafting will not have to be resorted to.

A Democratic mass meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the secessionists and abolitionists, in favor of free speech, and an energetic prosecution of the war. Among the speakers was Charles J. Ingersoll, who declared that the object of the war was to free the negroes. He denounced the Federal Government as the most corrupt and despotic ever seen here. He was subsequently arrested for uttering these sentiments.

Resistance to the Draft.—Great excitement existed in the North growing out of the draft, and matters were fast drifting to a bloody issue:

WILMINGTON, (DEL.) August 29.—One of the largest meetings ever held in this State convened in the City Hall to night, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing Governor Burton as a Rebel and a tool of Bayard, and appointing a committee to lay the proceedings of the meeting before the President and Secretary of War. Resolutions were also adopted expressing a determination to resist the draft as made by the Governor.

From Europe.—By the arrival of the Kangaroo we have European dates to the 14th ult.:

A letter from Lord Russell to Secretary Seward, dated July 28th, is published. He refers to the evidences of the increasing bitterness of the strife in America, and says that the approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his dispatch, to which this is an answer, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already afflicts a country lately so prosperous and tranquil. He claims that Her Majesty's Government has maintained an impartial neutrality, but desires, in the language of Lincoln to the Governors of thirteen States, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora had suddenly left Queenstown, owing to orders from the customs officials.

Agents are now in England making contracts in behalf of the United States Government for a supply of arms, &c. The contracts are proposed with a clause that they shall be null and void in case of a war with England.

It is asserted that the Confederate envoys have demanded a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but that England refused to accede to their demands, while France did not give a reply.

Another correspondence between United States Minister Adams and Earl Russell was published. Mr. Adams wrote in May, while Earl Russell's letter is dated July 28. The "Times" characterizes his remarks as dry and caustic.

The "Times" editorially endorses Mr. Roebuck's late speech at Sheffield, as far as his lecture to the North is concerned, but totally dissents from his arguments in favor of mediation, which it considers would do more harm than good.

The St. Petersburg "Journal" reiterates that the desire of the Russian Cabinet is to see the conflict ended by prudent and honorable compromise. Russia's desire is not to divide, but bring together and reunite adversaries who ought to remain brothers.

Many cotton mills in Lancashire have stopped.

Commercial.—Cotton—The sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 16,000 bales. The market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta.

Personal.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has been assigned to an important command, in a new field, which will doubtless be made known in a day or two.—*Richmond Whig, 2d.*

Major General T. H. Holmes.—This officer arrived in this city a few days since, and on yesterday assumed command of the department composed of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian country. We regard him as one of the ablest and most experienced officers in the Southern army, and are gratified that he has been assigned to the command of this department.

Little Rock Democrat, 13th Aug.

TAKEN UP,

ONE Roan HORSE, about 14 years old, branded C. S. Also, one Bay Horse MULE, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owners will please come forward, prove property and take them away.

A. J. SLOAN.

Martha's Vineyard, N. C., Aug. 4, 1862. 50*6tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the following deserters, viz: Joel W. Blackman, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, light hair, blue eyes, light complexion; David J. Godwin, about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, dark complexion They are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Black River and Carver's Creek Districts in Cumberland County, near Fayetteville. They absented themselves from Camp about the 31st July 1862.

JAMES S. EVANS,
Captain Comp. F, 24th Reg., N. C. Troops,
Camp near Petersburg, Va.

Aug. 13, 1862. 54*4t

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.

Richmond T. Long, Adm'r of Younger Newton, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife and others, Heirs-at-Law of Younger Newton, dec'd.

Petition to sell Lands and make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Murdoch Stephens and his wife Lovedy reside beyond the limits of this State, and that Frank Wright and James Crowson are now beyond the limits of this State in the service of the Confederate States of America, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of Oct. A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1862.

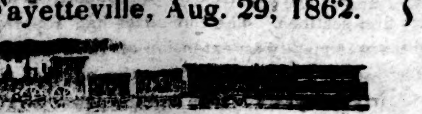
54*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., June 13, 1862. 34tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Fayetteville, Aug. 29, 1862.



ON and after the 1st day of Sept. the following rates will be charged on Passengers, viz:

From Fayetteville	to Little River,	50 cts.
"	to Spout Spring,	75 "
"	to Rock Branch,	1 00
"	to Jonesboro',	1 25
"	to McIver's,	1 50

Twenty-five cents additional will be collected by the Conductor of each passenger, leaving a Station without a ticket

A new rate of Freight will go into effect at the same time, which will be printed and furnished to the public in a few days

By order of the Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

Aug. 30, 1862. 56tf

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position. HENRY E COLTON.

Aug 25. 54tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place. J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 39-3mpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.

Aug. 4. 1862. 49-t

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst., a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

He is supposed to be the same Horse thief that was arrested in Fayetteville a year or two ago, by the name of Fry, a very notorious thief.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, N. C. Aug. 7, 1862. 50-8m

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.
Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 8 39

BLUE VITRIOL.

THE subscribers are manufacturing BLUE VITRIOL. Orders sent to McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad, will receive prompt attention. A specimen may be seen at the Observer Office, Fayetteville. TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Aug. 15. 52tf

WANTED,

AS a Teacher in the Fayetteville Female High School, a gentleman competent to take charge of the departments of Music, French, Painting and Drawing, either with or without Assistants, as circumstances may require.

Address
T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 1, 1862. 56tf

Mrs. Catharine Ward will resume the duties of her School on September 29th, in Arch Street.

September 1. 56-4t

The undersigned wishes to purchase *immediately* TWENTY GOOD MULES, six four or two horse WAGONS, and twenty sets old or new WAGON HARNESS. A high price will be paid. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 1, 1862. 56-2t

Wanted to Hire.

TWENTY GOOD HANDS to work on the Sound near Wilmington. Twenty-five Dollars a month paid and provisions furnished. Apply soon to

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 1, 1862. 56-2t

EXTRA FLOUR,

CAN be had at the Merchant Mills by Wednesday next. Also, I would say to those wishing good Seed-Wheat to leave their orders at the Mill as soon as practicable. R. McDANIEL.

Aug. 25. 56-2t

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed at the regular time, viz: the 25th Sept.

Board, $13 per month. Tuition, $10 per annum.

A school designed for those preparing for the regular classes of the College, or any others, will be opened at the same time, under the personal superintendence of the Professors.

For particulars, address the undersigned; P. O., Davidson College, N. C.

J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1862. 55-1m

A Good Cook Wanted.

I WILL BUY OR HIRE.
KEMP P. BATTLE.

Raleigh, Aug. 31. 56-5t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., his negro man ALFRED. He is about six feet high, and is very straight He is 65 years old, and is said to have some Indian blood; he is dark copper color. He sighs very often and loud, and talks to himself a great deal. His clothes are good; he has a blue cloth overcoat with him which fits him close.

He can use the tools of a carpenter or shoemaker well.

The subscriber apprehends that he will endeavor to make his way to the Yankees, and ultimately carry off other negroes from the county if he succeeds in getting to the Yankees once.

I will give $25 for his apprehension, if taken in this county, and $50 if taken and confined in jail in any other county; and a reasonable reward for any information in regard to him.

Alfred was raised in Wake county, by some one of the Haywoods. ALBERT MYERS.

White's Store P. O., Anson co., Aug. 6, 1862. 54-tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his negro boy MOSES, He is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, robust, long feet and very much turned out at the toes, and looks down when spoken to. He was seen at McPhaul's Mills in Robeson county on the 21st ult., and was in Fayetteville about three weeks ago. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

W. D. JOHNSON.

Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 14, 1862. 52tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18. 92

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 18, 1861. 57-tf

Dr. Scott gives notice that he will be absent from Fayetteville for a few weeks.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1862. 34tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.
Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash E. J. HALE & SONS

Jan. 6, 1862.

After this date I will pay Four Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D MURPHY.

Aug. 1, 1862. 85

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.

At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.

At the Red Springs.—Under the direction of Hector McNeill, Wm. J. Stewart, Jas. A. Smith, Dan'l C. McNeill and Col. Alex. McMillan, or any one of them.

At Floral College.—Under the direction of Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. A. D. McLean, Archibald Smith, Edmund Lilly and Col. Alexander Watson, or any one of them

At Queensdale.—Under the direction of Murdock McRae, D. McLeod, D. McCallum, Jas McRae, Jr., and J. H. McQueen, or any one of them.

At Alfordsville.—Under the direction of John Purcell, Jno. McNair, Sion Alford, Dugald McCallum and Jno. McCallum, or any one of them.

The Subscription Books will remain open for the space of 60 days. When a sufficient sum is subscribed the Company will be organized for the purpose of building the Road.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,
WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Commissioners.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1862. 82tf

LOOK AT THIS!
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town, contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,
and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

T. WADDILL, Proprietor.

May 20, 1862. 27y

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.
C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest Military Post, of ALEXANDER WALLACE, who deserted his company on or about 20th of March 1862. Said Wallace is 24 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, red complexion, dark hair, blue eyes; he is a native of Moore County, and is probably in the vicinity of Carthage.

JAS. D. McIVER,
Capt. Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Camp Johnson, 8 miles from Kinston, June 17. 38tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 38tf

Red Springs Academy.

MY School in this Academy will be resumed on Monday, September 1st.

Rates of Tuition $8, $12 and $15.

W. J. STUART.

Aug. 27, 1862. 56*2tpd

NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.

Mary Newton *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy are not inhabitants of this State, and that Franklin Wright, Jas. Crowson and Benj. Newton, are in the service of the Confederate States, beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, and answer said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same be heard ex parte.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of July A. D. 1862.

56*6wpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.